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## The Chronicle.

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### DRAINS ON THE MONEY MARKET.

Wall Street several times in the last fortnight has been perturbed by sensitiveness as to the probable action of the Bank of England. This is somewhat noteworthy, as for several years our money market has been independent of foreign influences, and the movements of European finance have ceased to reflect themselves here to the same extent as formerly. This improvement results of course from the suspension of specie payments, and is one compensation for the evils of an irredeemable currency. Formerly when our banks were compelled to pay specie to note-holders and depositors their scanty reserves of coin were liable at any moment to be depleted by some severe and sudden demand for gold for exportation. And as with a view to lessen as much as possible their dead assets the coin reserve was always kept down to a point barely sufficient for an efficient basis for their business, the banks were compelled by any foreign drain to protect their solvency, to raise the rate of interest, to deny the usual accommodations to their dealers, and to contract their operations as swiftly, and as extensively as they could; in short, to diminish their liabilities in all directions, to curtail the facilities of business men, with a view to afford which banks exist. These movements

have been sometimes described as a war of the banks on one another and on business. This description is too severe for those events which, as many of our readers will remember, were formerly the too frequent result of a foreign drain on the banks. Still the effect was dangerous, although if it developed itself at a time when our interior business was quiet, no very serious harm resulted to the general trade of the country. But sometimes it was far otherwise. The foreign pressure on our banks often occurred during the height of our busy season. At such times trouble was the inevitable result in the money market and diffused itself thence throughout the industrial and commercial circles. At rare intervals it happened that such a foreign drain occurred at the very moment when our credits were unduly expanded and when by the multiplication of railroads and other improvements our floating capital had been converted with undue rapidity into fixed capital so as to deplete the reservoir of loanable money, and place our financial machinery in a condition of moderate sensitiveness and danger.

It is easy to see that when the banks and the country are in such an unhealthy state of expansion, the perils of a foreign drain of gold are greatly increased, and they were the more dreaded because they came without warning and their recurrence, originating from without, could not be easily foreseen or provided against. Such was the tribute we paid, as a debtor nation, to England, the great banker, who held always a vast aggregate of claims against us, and whose own monetary system was so rigid, harsh and unexpansive in its movements as to be sometimes, in danger of letting loose a disastrous monetary hurricane by its efforts to prevent a temporary slight gale from sweeping the financial ocean. Now it is easy to see that the method on which financial trouble was caused by a monetary drain was this, the export of gold depleted the reserves of the banks, and disorder was thus introduced into the circulating currency of the country.

Now, however, the trouble is not in the currency. It is not because our interior circulating money is carried out of the country that a foreign drain of gold would cause monetary trouble. Our interior currency no longer consists of coin. Hence we can export as much coin as we wish without lessening the volume of our circulating active money. Under these circumstances how can we account, then, for the general and growing anxiety as to a foreign demand for specie, especially as our money market is easy at present and the gold crop is one of our most prolific and most valuable products, while moreover we can produce every year 25 or 30 millions of the precious metals more than we need for any valuable utility or productive purpose?

To answer this question we must remember that from two

other causes may disturbances arise in the money market, besides the trouble in the currency which we have just discussed. The first of these is a loss of general confidence, and the second a loss of floating capital from the reservoir of the loan market. It is from the latter cause that trouble is apprehended now. In England, because of the war and the resulting depression of business, money has been able to earn so low a rate of interest that in the last few months vast sums have temporarily floated hither in quest of temporary employment. When the Transatlantic war is over the old channels of European investment may open again, and the capital may be attracted thither which we have temporarily enjoyed the use of. The drain which is feared from these changes, then, is not a drain of currency, but a drain of capital, and especially of floating capital, the adequate supply of which is indispensable and very difficult to keep up in a young, rapidly growing community, where internal improvements march forward and consume the available funds of the country with such rapid avidity.

Secondly, we have in this country rendered ourselves peculiarly sensitive to the perils of such a loss of foreign capital by our undue activity in the construction of railroads and other permanent works, some of which are scarcely beginning as yet to be productive and to pay back their cost. The progress we have made in this direction may be seen from the fact that the completed working railroads of this country have increased since 1866 by more than 12,000 miles, or at the rate of 3,000 miles a year.

It is computed that there are now more than 15,000 miles of railway contemplated, of which 7,500 miles are actually in progress. The European war exerted a chilling influence on our railroad finances, as it suddenly closed the German markets to our new railroad bonds, which were beginning to be absorbed there with an eagerness which had for three or four years been increasing. The thrifty frugal Germans have made large gains on the government six per cent bonds which during our war they bought from 35 to 65 and can now sell again at almost par. Their experience in the past has inclined them to look favorably on United States investments, and some very large negotiations of our railroad bonds were actually on the point of completion at the outbreak of the war. The trouble, however, was of short duration, for, as we have said, vast compensative streams of capital from England and elsewhere came over here seeking investment on call, so that the money market has been abundantly supplied. It is these funds that the over plethoric money markets of Europe have sent in for temporary use which are now causing some apprehension. The result is of course uncertain, and depends on contingencies beyond human foresight. We must confess, however, that the situation is not improved by the fact that Mr. Boutwell has chosen the present unfavorable crisis for offering his new loan. Still there are not wanting indications which render it probable that beyond an advance in the existing low rates of discount there will be very little change in the loan market till the monetary movements of Spring begin to make themselves visible a few weeks hence.

#### THE BRITISH INCOME TAX.

The attempt of the Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to escape the payment of a million and a half of revenue tax due on their scrip dividend has attracted attention to the British Income tax arrangements under which the excuses of the railroad company would have had little chance of so patient a hearing as they have received here. These excuses are virtually to the effect that in the first place this immense scrip dividend was not earned during the year in which it was divided, but represented the capitalized earn-

ings partly of the past and partly of the future; and secondly that the scrip certificates can be dishonored by the company and constitute simply a claim for future interest. This is an ingenious but unavailing plea. For the purposes of the tax dispute we only need to say that the income tax is due on all dividends; that the scrip in question is a dividend; and that the value of this scrip dividend is not simply the value of the annual interest it draws. This last point is shown by the fact that the scrip can be sold in the market. Equally with bonds or shares, it is a security, every day dealt in at the Stock Exchange. It sells as readily, and almost at as high a price, as the full paid stock of the company. An allotment of scrip is virtually therefore a negotiable document equally with stock; and a dividend of scrip for the purposes of the income tax is to be treated just the same as if it had been a dividend of stock. The controversy will doubtless be settled on this basis; and as the claim is made that the existing dispute would scarcely have arisen under the British tax regulations it may be of some interest to us to examine those arrangements, especially as it seems that our own income tax is not to be repealed at this session of Congress.

Twenty-eight years ago Sir Robert Peel proposed the imposition of the English income tax on account of a deficit which, in the troubled state of the manufacturing districts, was creating some alarm, especially as for a year or two several other fiscal expedients had been adopted without the expected increase of revenue. The crisis was formidable. The operatives and the other less opulent classes could bear no heavier taxation. It was therefore inevitable that the wealth of the nation must bear the burden. Some new tax must be tried. After long discussion, on the 22nd June, 1842, the income-tax bill finally became a law. It is a mistake, however, to regard it simply as an income tax. It is a real estate tax also. But it differs from our American taxes on real estate in that it is not levied on capital. It is only chargeable on the profits arising from property, professions, trades and offices. And several circumstances have made this tax the most useful and timely expedient ever contrived by British fiscal sagacity and skill.

The services the income tax has rendered to England are invaluable. Not the least of these is the amazing elasticity with which it has responded to the demand of war finance or of any other extraordinary strain upon the government expenditure. To illustrate this we give the annual product of the income-tax since it was first imposed:

#### REVENUE FROM THE BRITISH PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

Year ending March 31.	Total Revenue.	Rate on £1 of Income			
		* Small Incomes.		† Large Incomes.	
		pence	p. ct.	pence	p. ct.
1844....	£5,388,000	0	—0	7	—3
1845....	5,330,000	0	—0	7	—3
1846....	5,183,000	0	—0	7	—3
1847....	5,544,000	0	—0	7	—3
1848....	5,613,000	0	—0	7	—3
1849....	5,485,000	0	—0	7	—3
1850....	5,565,000	0	—0	7	—3
1851....	5,511,000	0	—0	7	—3
1852....	5,440,000	0	—0	7	—3
1853....	5,653,000	0	—0	7	—3
1854....	5,730,000	5	—2	7	—3
1855....	10,922,000	10	—4½	14	—6
1856....	15,159,000	11½	—4½	16	—6½
1857....	16,051,000	11½	—4½	16	—6½
1858....	11,396,000	5	—2	7	—3
1859....	6,610,000	5	—2	5	—2
1860....	9,666,000	6½	—2½	9	—3½
1861....	10,957,000	7	—3	10	—4½
1862....	10,471,000	6	—2½	9	—3½
1863....	10,483,000	6	—2½	9	—3½
1864....	9,102,000	7	—3	7	—3
1865....	7,986,000	6	—2½	6	—2½
1866....	6,322,000	4	—1½	4	—1½
1867....	5,637,000	4	—1½	4	—1½
1868....	6,184,000	5	—2	5	—2
1869....	8,618,000	6	—2½	6	—2½
1870....	10,044,000	5	—2	5	—2

\* £100 a year, and under £150.

† £150 a year and upwards.



Long experience has proved the income tax to be at once the most uniform, unfailing, expansive and the most responsive to control of all the British fiscal imports. It was at first imposed for three years only, but again and again has it been renewed, because no substitute of equal efficacy could be found. It has been attacked by a host of enemies. Select committees of the House of Commons investigated and reported upon it in 1851, 1852, and 1861. Yet it has survived till now, and though far from popular, use has caused it to be borne with more equanimity, especially as it exempts the turbulent and dangerous classes; and presses most on the intelligent and superior orders of society who have something to lose. Moreover, it was no small advantage that for eleven years no change had to be made either in the rate or incidence of the tax. Immediately after the discovery of this new impost, the rapid development of the railroad and telegraph system of England gave a wonderful impulse to her productive forces and stimulated the previously sluggish growth of wealth. Hence the hungry, discontented masses of England were quieted and well-fed. The repeal of the corn-laws, the discovery of gold in her Australian colonies, and the subsequent large accessions to the international supply of the precious metals—all these movements, each one containing the germ of a great financial revolution—acted with conspicuous force on the interior condition of Great Britain, and postponed indefinitely that upheaval and convulsion which some, both of her friends and enemies were confidently expecting. When these reviving causes had well operated came the Crimean war. In 1854 and the three following years the taxes had to be increased, especially the income tax, which yielded for four years twice as much as before. The tax was extended so as to cover smaller incomes, and in 1857 the highest point was reached, when England's share was £13,574,000, Scotland's £1,276,000, and Ireland's £1,181,000. The respective wealth of the three members of the British Empire appear from this to be distributed in the ratio of 85 per cent to England, 8 per cent to Scotland and 7 per cent to Ireland.

Such a fiscal basis for comparison of the respective wealth of different peoples must fail, however, and be almost useless, when the conditions of the taxation are not the same in each case. Forgetting this some persons have attempted to compare our relative wealth with that of the English, by means of the product of the income tax. Accordingly our contemporary, the London *Economist*, has attempted to do this in a recent issue.

It would be very interesting if we could argue from the premises thus laid down. But this is next to impossible for several reasons. For instance, we have always allowed heavy exemptions from the income tax. First \$1,000 and, by the recent law, \$2,000 of annual income was wholly exempted to every taxpayer, but in England every taxable was obliged to pay the tax on his whole income without deduction; and every man was taxable who had a yearly income of 750 dollars from any source whatever. This harsh regulation was not softened till 1863, when one of our principles of exemption was partly adopted; and since that time all persons with less than 1,000 dollars a year have an abatement made to them in respect to \$300, which sum they enjoy untaxed.

This is the only concession made under the income-tax in England, where our formidable list of exemptions would be regarded with surprise that anything taxable is left. In their system, for example, no deduction is made for taxes paid during the year, nor for the actual rent of a homestead. On the contrary, there is a special provision in the law (§ 167) that no owner occupying his own house shall claim exemption from tax until to his report of income from other

sources has been added the full annual value of the house he occupies, together with one-half of this value in England and one-third in Scotland. In other words, he is assessed, first, as a real estate owner on the full value under schedule A, as it is called; and secondly, as occupier of his house he is assessed on the half of its value under schedule B. To make this apparent duplication clear, we must understand that the British income tax is assessed, as with us, by means of printed forms. These papers divide the taxpayer's liability under five heads. The first is schedule A, which charges the owners of real estate with five pence in the pound on the annual value. Secondly, schedule B charges the occupier of real estate (whether his own or not) with 2½ pence on the annual value of the house and land he occupies. Thirdly, schedule C applies only to income from the public funds or government securities. Schedule D and E correspond to our income tax. The former exacts fivepence in the pound on the annual profits and gains from property, trades and professions; the latter charges the same rate of duty on the salaries of government officers and on all pensions paid out of the public revenue.

It is foreign to our purpose to give any elaborate details of the English system. Enough has been said to show that the income tax returns of that country offer data which cannot easily be used for a comparison of the relative wealth of the various classes of individual citizens here. Such a use of the figures, if we had them in sufficient detail, is perhaps not absolutely impossible if we make the requisite correction for variations of the two tax-systems. For it is said that the proportion between the real estate assessment and the income assessment is in a tolerably constant ratio. This will be seen from the subjoined table which comprises the only period in which a long series of years of unchanged tax arrangements has offered an opportunity for the comparison we wish to make:

Year ending March 31.	Schedule A. Ownership of lands and houses.	Schedule B. Occupation of lands and houses.	Schedule D. Profits from trades and professions.
1843.....	£2,501,000	£335,000	£1,682,000
1844.....	2,472,000	328,000	1,582,000
1845.....	2,486,000	324,000	1,579,000
1846.....	2,587,000	332,000	1,717,000
1847.....	2,605,000	324,000	1,768,000
1848.....	2,658,000	322,000	1,754,000
1849.....	2,755,000	332,000	1,585,000
1850.....	2,728,000	326,000	1,571,000
1851.....	2,726,000	321,000	1,606,000
1852.....	2,767,000	310,000	1,669,000
1853.....	2,783,000	305,000	1,700,000

It will be observed that immediately after the gold discoveries there was a gradual rise in the taxable value of real estate, though the profits of trade show little increase till later. Still the aggregate product of the income tax was kept up, notwithstanding the severe mercantile crisis of 1847-8, when, as Sir Stafford Northcote tells us, "within a few months no less than 220 mercantile houses of the higher class fell, besides many of inferior importance." The liabilities of 85 of these 220 firms are estimated to have amounted to \$60,000,000, and the total loss occasioned by the whole failures is said to have been thirty millions of pounds sterling or \$150,000,000. The same productive efficiency seems to have been kept up, though somewhat impaired, during the terrific panic of 1866, when the credit of England was so shaken that consols fell to 84, and Lord Clarendon wrote a special circular to the foreign ministers of Great Britain to reassure the public mind abroad. If, as is probable, these two severe panics, with the minor troubles of a similar character, might have been wholly prevented had the Bank of England been competent to foresee the storm, and to use previous precautions against it, it is hoped that that institution will be held to a very strict account in case of like future misfeasance. In times of panic or the outbreak of war and in any other public emergency, the





were paid. The cash on hand on the last day of 1870 on account of all the funds was \$514,062 69, and the amount of cash available to meet the ordinary demands on the Treasury was \$38,049 15; and with this surplus sum the books of the Treasurer balanced for the year.

Concerning the power to create debt, the State Constitution provides that the Legislature shall authorize the negotiations of loans whenever, in the opinion of the people, the necessity or the welfare of the Commonwealth demand such action.

The debt of the Commonwealth in the following statement includes not only the civil and war debt, but also the entire amount of scrip issued on account of the construction of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and the Hoosac Tunnel, and in aid of all other railroad enterprises now outstanding, and the unfunded debt and temporary loan. There is no other indebtedness of the State except the amount of unpaid warrants in the Treasury, for the payment of which there is about a corresponding amount of uncollected taxes. The total amount of the debt thus stated was, on December 31, 1869, \$30,823,380 02. The total on December 31, 1870, was \$28,270,881 93; thus showing, during 1870, a reduction of the debt amounting to \$2,552,498 09. The funded debt, on the last of December, 1869, was \$29,397,260. On the last day of 1870 it was \$27,128,164; having been reduced during the year by \$2,269,096. During last year State scrip was issued to the South Boston Harbor Land Improvement Loan, to the amount of \$230,000, and to the Boston, Hartford and Erie R. R. Co., as a loan, in the sum of \$206,184. The unfunded debt and temporary loan, on the last day of 1869, was \$1,426,120 02, and on December 31, 1870, it was \$1,142,717 93, showing a reduction during the year of \$283,402 09. During 1871 the funded debt will be further reduced by the payment of the balance of the loan to the Western R. R. Co., on April 1 next, amounting to \$716,816; the balance of the loan to the Eastern R. R. Co., on July 1 next, amounting to \$50,000; and of the first instalment of the Union Fund (war) loan on the same day, of \$200,000, the aggregate payments of which will be \$1,011,816. There are no existing provisions of law for increasing the funded debt except for defraying the expense of completing the Hoosac Tunnel, and to reimburse the treasury for moneys advanced in the prosecution of that work.

#### VALUE OF SINKING FUNDS.

A Committee of the Executive Council, appointed under a law of 1862 "to examine into the value of the notes and securities in charge of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth," submitted the following report Nov. 15, 1870:

"The number of funds is sixteen; one less than last year; one having been added, and two having been abolished during the year. Those abolished were the 'School Fund for Indians,' and the 'Essex Bridge Fund;' the former having been distributed to certain towns in the counties of Barnstable, Dukes County and

Plymouth, under the provisions of chapter 350 of the Acts of the year 1870; and the latter to the city of Salem and the town of Beverly, in the county of Essex, under the provisions of chapter 27 of the Resolves of the year 1869. The fund added during the year is the 'Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Sinking Fund,' created by chapter 284, section 3, of the Acts of the year 1867, and chapter 450, section 4, of the year 1869.

The amount of the funds now in the Treasurer's hands is \$13,624,077 05, as shown by the tabular statement in this Report, being \$124,394 78 more than one year ago.

Each fund is represented on the books of the Treasurer by the securities in which its money was invested, charged at what was paid for them. A great part of these securities are now worth more than they cost, and, computed at their currency value on the 23d day of August last, the day the examination was made, exceed, in the aggregate, the amounts invested by \$1,371,343 86.

#### TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FUNDS, AUGUST 23, 1870.

Name of Funds.	1870.	1869.	Currency value, Aug. 23, '70.	More than original inv't.	Less than original inv't.
Mass. school fund...	\$2,207,614	\$2,203,850	\$2,703,552	\$495,933	...
Charles River & Warrenton Bridge fund...	26,638	70,327	26,638	...	...
Back Bay lands sinking fund...	230,000	230,000	215,050	...	\$4,950
Agricultural College f.d.	205,529	205,424	212,259	6,730	...
Bounty loan s'ng f.d.	2,307,038	1,736,727	2,534,975	227,936	...
Alms-house loan s'ng fund...	155,125	139,009	154,485	...	640
Todd Normal School fund...	12,100	12,100	12,100	...	...
Rogers book fund...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union loan s'ng f.d.	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,768,885	168,885	...
Debt extinguishment fund...	604,400	605,400	895,992	290,592	...
Western Railroad sinking fund...	693,165	2,003,221	757,081	64,515	...
Norwich & Worcester Railroad s'ng f.d.	267,968	244,523	302,618	34,050	...
Troy and Greenfield Railroad s'ng f.d.	640,335	602,925	641,950	1,615	...
War loan s'ng f.d.	1,636,054	1,156,345	1,728,050	91,996	...
Coast Defence s'ng f.d.	409,556	387,345	408,321	...	1,325
Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R. s'ng f.d., new.	636,550	...	631,950	...	4,600
School f.d. for Indians, abolished...	...	2,500	...	...	...
Essex Bridge fund, abolished...	...	6,082	...	...	...
Total.....	\$13,624,077	\$13,199,682	\$14,995,420	\$1,382,858	\$11,515

By the 82nd Chapter of the Acts of 1862, still the law of the State, the principal and interest of the public debt, with the exception of the war loan, which is a 6 per cent. 5-20 currency loan, and the temporary loan, amounting to \$1,142,717 93 in all, of which \$356,989 77 are in gold, are required to be paid in coin.

The following statement exhibits in detail the several issues of bonded debt:

#### DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF MASSACHUSETTS, FEBRUARY, 1871.

Description.	Date of Bonds.	Denomination or par value.	Amount now outstand- ing.	Interest.			
				Rate p.ct.	When Payable.	Where payable and by whom.	Principal, when due. Year. Month.
Loan to Western RR Co. (sterling).	April 1, 1841.	\$200	\$761,816	5	April 1, Oct. 1.	London, by Baring Bros.	(1) '88, '89, '90 April 1.
Troy & Greenfield RR and Hoosac Tunnel (sterling).....	1858; 1859, 1860 and 1861.	\$200	3,506,580	5	" "	" "	" "
Troy & Greenfield RR and Hoosac Tunnel, dollar bonds.....	1860, 1861 and 1863. 1860.	\$1,000, 500	966,500	5	" "	Boston, at Treasury.	(2) 1891, 1893 1890 April 1.
Southern Vermont RR.....	April 1, 1859.	\$1,000, 5,000, 10,000	200,000	5	" "	" "	1871 July 1.
Norwich & Worcester RR.....	July 1, 1857.	\$1,000	400,000	6	" "	" "	1877 July 1.
Boston, Hartford & Erie (sterling).	1868 and 1869.	\$200	3,599,024	5	" "	London, by Baring Bros.	1900 Jan. 1.
State Almshouses.....	Nov. 1, 1852.	\$1,000	100,000	5	May 1, Nov. 1.	Boston, at Treasury.	1872 Nov. 1.
State Almshouses.....	Oct. 1, '53, Oct. 2, '54.	1,000	110,000	5	April 1, Oct. 1.	" "	1873, 1874 Oct. 1.
State House.....	Oct. 1, '53, Oct. 2, '54.	1,000	165,000	5	" "	" "	1873, 1874 Oct. 1.
Lunatic Hospital and State Prison.	July 1, 1851.	1,000	94,000	5	Jan. 1, July 1.	" "	1874 July 1.
Lunatic Hospital in Western Mass.	June 1, 1857.	1,000	50,000	6	June 1, Dec. 1.	" "	1877 June 1.
Harbor Land Improvement Loan...	Jan. 1, 1870.	1,000	230,000	5	Jan. 1, July 1.	" "	1875 Jan. 1.
Funding Public Debt.....	June 1, 1861.	1,000	17,000	6	Jan. 1, Dec. 1.	" "	1872 June 1.
Funding Public Debt.....	June 1, 1861.	1,000	82,000	6	" "	" "	1872 June 1.
Filling Back Bay.....	May 1, 1861 and 1862.	500	220,000	5	May 1, Nov. 1.	" "	1880 May 1.
Union Fund Loan.....	July 1, 1861.	100, 500, 1,000	3,000,000	6	Jan 1, July 1.	" "	(3) '71 to '76 July 1.
Union Fund Loan.....	July 1, 1877 and 1878.	1,000, 500	600,000	5	" "	" "	1877, 1878 July 1.
Coast Defences.....	July 1, 1863.	1,000	888,000	5	" "	" "	1883 July 1.
Bounty Loan.....	July 1, 1863.	1,000	200,000	5	" "	" "	1883 July 1.
Bounty Loan.....	May 1, 1864.	1,000, 500	4,373,500	5	May 1, Nov. 1.	" "	1894 May 1.
Bounty Loan (sterling).....	Aug. 1, 1864.	\$500, 200, 100	4,090,744	5	" "	London, by Baring Bros.	1894 May 1.
War Loan, currency 5-20.....	Sept. 1, 1866.	\$500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000*	3,505,000	6 1/2	1st Sept. 1.	Boston, at Treasury.	1886 Sept. 1.

\*The \$5,000 and \$10,000 issues are registered.

(1) \$22,500 due Oct. 1, 1888; \$29,300 due Oct. 1, 1889; \$62,700 due Oct. 1, 1890; \$610,000 due April 1, 1888.

(2) \$216,500 due April 1, 1891; \$200,000 due April 1, 1893; \$550,000 due Oct. 1, 1893.

(3) Due July 1, 1871, \$200,000; due July 1, 1872, \$350,000; due July 1, 1873, \$300,000; due July 1, 1874, \$300,000; due July 1, 1875, \$420,000; due July 1, 1876, \$143,000.

#### CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 16th of February, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
New Jersey—Hightstown.....	The Central Nat'l Bank.....	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, approved.
Iowa—Washington.....	The Washington National Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved.
Michigan—Lowell.....	The Lowell Nat'l Bank.....	The American National Bank of Detroit, approved in addition to the Ninth National Bank of New York.
North Carolina—Raleigh.....	The Citizens' National Bank.....	The Farmers' and Merchants' Nat'l Bank of Baltimore, approved in addition to the First National Bank of Washington, D. C.

#### New National Banks.

List of National Banks organized since the 16th February, 1871:

1,791—The Farmers' National Bank of Bushnell, Ill. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Charles Wilson, President; John

B. Cummings, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 18, 1871.

1,792—The Union National Bank of Aurora, Ill. Authorized capital, \$125,000; paid in capital, \$125,000. John R. Coulter, President; Henry C. Padlock, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 18, 1871.

1,793—The First National Bank of Kankakee, Ill. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Emory Cobb, President; H. C. Clarke, Cashier.

1,794—The First National Bank of Saint Peter, Minnesota. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. William Schimmel, President; Frederic A. Donahower, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 23, 1871.

1,795—The First National Bank of Charleston, West Virginia. Authorized capital, \$78,000; paid in capital, \$78,000. Isaac N. Smith, President; John Clappool, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 23, 1871.

1,796—Union National Bank of New Orleans, La. Authorized capital, \$600,000; paid in capital, \$600,000. C. Kohn, President; George A. Freret, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 23, 1871.

1,797—The Central National Bank of Baltimore, Md. Authorized capital, \$200,000; paid in capital, \$200,000. James O'Connor, President; Henry Clay Carter, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Feb. 23, 1871.

The dispatches from Washington to-day (Friday, Feb. 24) in regard to the reports of the Judiciary Committee and Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate, upon the Pacific Railroads, will be found in the "Bankers' Gazette" on a following page, as they were received too late for insertion in the department of Railroad news.



## Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

## RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— FEB. 10.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11.17½ @ 11.18	Feb. 8.	short.	11.17
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.42½ @ 25.47½	"	"	25.10
Hamburg.....	"	13.10½ @ 13.10½	"	"	13.06½
Paris.....	"	25.60 @ 25.70	"	"	"
Vienna.....	short.	Nominal.	"	"	"
Berlin.....	3 months.	12.70 @ 12.75	"	3 mos.	123.70
Frankfort.....	"	6.26½ @ 6.27½	"	"	6.23½
St. Petersburg.....	"	120½ @ 120½	"	"	119
Odiz.....	"	49½ @ 49½	Feb. 7.	3 mos.	31 5-16
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52½ @ 52½	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	36.77½ @ 36.82½	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	"
New York.....	"	"	Feb. 9.	60 days.	109½
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.....	"	"	Jan. 13.	90 days.	19 prem.
Rio de Janeiro.....	"	"	Jan. 6.	"	25½
Bahia.....	"	"	Jan. 9.	"	23½ @ 24
Valparaiso.....	"	"	Jan. 3.	"	44½
Pernambuco.....	"	"	Jan. 4.	"	23½ @ 24½
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	6 mos.	"
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	Dec. 4.	"	4s. 4d.
Ceylon.....	"	1 p. c. dis.	"	"	"
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10½ @ 11d.	Feb. 7.	"	1s. 10½ d.
Madras.....	"	"	"	"	"
Calcutta.....	"	"	Feb. 7.	"	1s. 10½ d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ dis.	Dec. 20.	30 days.	1½ p. c. prem.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, February 11.

With the exceptions of the re-opening of the Parliamentary session very little of interest has transpired during the present week. The Royal speech, however, contains several clauses of great importance, and it is quite evident that in the course of a few days a new army bill, to meet the requirements of the times, will be submitted to the consideration of Parliament. On matters of home and foreign interest questions of great and serious importance have arisen of late, and the present session of Parliament will have to discuss therefore important and intricate topics. The ministry appear to be somewhat sanguine that the armistice agreed to by the belligerent powers, and which has just been prolonged for a week, is but preliminary to the settlement of the terms for peace, and it is hoped that a secure peace will be arranged. Of this, however, there are many doubts, for Prussia or Germany seems to be bent on occupying Metz, which cannot but agitate France, and which will agitate her still more when she shall have recovered somewhat from the effects of the war. On the question of our defenses the country is undoubtedly in earnest, and it is hoped that the advisers of the Crown are like minded. A new army bill, equal to the changed aspect of the times, even if entailing additional taxation, will be supported by all parties, and the leader of the conservatives will offer no opposition if he considers the measure complete.

Respecting American affairs the speech is by no means silent. The fisheries dispute has engaged the attention of the Ministers, and another attempt is to be made to settle the Alabama claims. The clause in the speech relating to these matters is as follows:

At different times several questions of importance have arisen which are not yet adjusted, and which materially affect the relations between the United States and the territories and people of British North America. One of them in particular, which concerns the fisheries, calls for early settlement, lest the possible indiscretion of individuals should impair the neighborly understanding which it is on all grounds so desirable to cherish and maintain. I have therefore engaged in amicable communications with the President of the United States. In order to determine the most convenient mode of treatment for these matters, I have suggested the appointment of a joint commission, and I have agreed to a proposal of the President that this commission shall be authorized at the same time and in the same manner to resume the consideration of the American claims growing out of the circumstances of the late war. This arrangement will, by common consent, include all claims for compensation which have been or may be made by each Government, or by its citizens upon the other.

This paragraph has revived the hopes of the Confederate bondholders, and yesterday and to-day Confederate bonds have been more inquired for at £8 per £100 bond.

The belief in an immediate rise in rates of discount has partially subsided. At the same time, however, it is unquestioned that as soon as a peace is arranged, large sums of money will be required, and our own market will be perceptibly affected. But an advancing or improving money market and a dear one are two very different matters. The official minimum in London is now only 2½ per cent., and the quotations at the principal financial centres on the Continent are only 3½, 4, and 5 per cent., the highest rate being at Paris, where it is nominally 6 per cent. Such quotations as these, with trade quiet and with the absence of any drain upon us for gold or silver to remit either to the United States or India and China to pay for breadstuffs, cotton, or other products, will admit of considerable pressure being put upon us before money can become dear. The effect of peace will undoubtedly be to cause the price of money to assimilate itself to that current at Paris,

Berlin, Brussels, Hamburg, and Amsterdam, but with the close alliance which now exists between these markets there cannot in times of confidence and peace be much difference between cash. That money will not be withdrawn so rapidly as has been supposed may be ascertained from the fact that even the slight improvement which has taken place since the capitulation of Paris has already influenced the exchanges and checked the export demand for gold. And it may be asserted that so long as trade remains quiet, money will not become actually dear. France itself is not so impoverished by an eight months' war as to be unable to raise funds in her own country, and as capital cannot serve two purposes at the same time, capital which would, had no war taken place, be fructifying in other departments will be devoted to the repair of the material disasters of the campaign. The following are the quotations:

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
Bank minimum....	3 @...	2½ @...	4 months' bank bills	3½ @ 3¾	2½ @ 3
Open-market rates:			6 months' bank bills	3½ @ 3¾	3¼ @ 3½
3 and 60 days' bills	2½ @...	2½ @...	4 and 6 trade bills	3½ @ 3¾	3¼ @ 3½
3 months' bills....	2½ @ 3	2½ @...			

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are subjoined:

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks	2	1½
Discount houses at call	2	1½
Discount houses with 7 days' notice	2½	1½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice	2½	1

At Hamburg the rate for money is rather lower, but at other continental cities there are no material variations. The following are the quotations:

	B'k rate 1870. 1871.	Op. m't 1870. 1871.		B'k rate 1870. 1871.	Op. m't 1870. 1871.
At Paris.....	2½ 6	2½ 5	Brussels....	2½ 4	2½ 3½
Vienna.....	5 6	5 5	Madrid.....	5 5	5 5
do Reimable.....	5 5	4½ 4	Hamburg....	—	4 3½
Frankfort....	4 4	3½ 3½	St. Peters...	—	—
Amst'rd'm....	5 4	5 3½	burg.....	5 8	5½ 7
Turin.....	5 6	5 6			

The demand for bills of exchange on the Continent has fallen off, and prices are lower. Silver is in moderate demand for Holland, but with this exception the bullion market is very quiet. The following prices are from Messrs. Pixley & Co.'s circular:

GOLD				s. d.	s. d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.			77 9	—
do fine.....	do			77 11	—
do Reimable.....	do			77 11	—
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.			73 8	—
South American Doubloons.....	do			73 8	—
United States gold coin.....	do			76 3	—
SILVER.				s. d.	s. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard			5 09-16	—
do containing 5 grs. gold per oz. standard	...			5 0½	5 0½
Five Cakes Silver.....	per oz. no price.			—	—
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz.			4 10½	4 10½
Spanish Dollars (Caroline).....	per oz.			—	—
Five franc pieces.....	per oz.			—	—
Quicksilver, £1 to £12 per bottle; discount 3 per cent.					

In the stock markets business has been extremely quiet, and Turkish securities have been greatly depressed, owing to the difficulties recently experienced in the payment of the dividends. The fluctuations in consols have been trifling, but British railway shares have continued in demand. United States 5-20s are firm. American railway securities have been dull. The following have been the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed.ay.	Thur'y	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	91½-92½	91½-92½	91½-92½	91½-92	91½-92	92-92½
U. S. 5-20s, 1882.....	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	90½-91	90½-90¾	90½-90¾	91-91½
U. S. 5-20s, 1884.....	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91
U. S. 5-20s, 1885.....	90-90½	90½-90¾	90½-91	90½-90¾	90½-91	91½-92
U. S. 5-20s, 1887.....	89½-89¾	89½-89¾	89½-89¾	89½-89¾	89½-89¾	89½-89¾
U. S. 10-40s, 1904.....	89-89½	89-89½	89-89½	89-89½	89-89½	89-89½
Atlantic & G't West.	consol'd mort. b'ds	28-29	28-29	28-29	28-29	28-29
Erie Shares (\$100).....	18½-18¾	17½-17¾	17½-18	18½-18¾	18½-18¾	18½-18¾
Illinois Shares (\$100).....	109½-109¾	109½-109¾	109½-109¾	109½-109¾	109½-109¾	109½-109¾

Annexed is a return showing the present position of the Bank of England, the bank rate of discount, the price of consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of middling upland cotton, and of No. 40 mule yarn, compared with the four previous years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Circulation, including					
bank post bills.....	23,141,182	24,097,687	23,805,390	23,259,687	24,217,492
Public deposits.....	6,870,680	4,065,138	4,728,745	7,377,812	6,421,871
Other deposits.....	17,476,365	21,038,825	17,491,957	18,794,791	18,369,371
Government securities	13,111,068	13,968,079	14,026,537	14,331,314	12,915,011
Other securities.....	18,317,542	16,499,309	16,511,757	18,371,578	17,230,339
Reserve of notes and					
coin.....	11,546,597	13,102,645	10,075,855	11,849,788	13,320,098
Coin and bullion.....	19,177,382	21,605,960	18,401,540	19,651,433	21,782,833
Bank rate.....	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	2½ p. c.
Consols.....	90½	93¾	93	92½	92
Price of wheat.....	61s. 4d.	73s. 4d.	51s. 0d.	42s. 2d.	52s. 10d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	1s. 7½d.	8½d.	11s. 16d.	11½d.	7½d.
No 40 mule yarn.....	14d.	11½d.	18s. 3½d.	18s. 3½d.	18d.

In the cotton trade, owing to abundant supplies actual and prospective, there has been continued dullness, and prices have further receded. The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

The same quiet feeling which has prevailed in this market during the last twelve days still continues. Prices, however, have really undergone little change during the week. Compared with the quotations of this day last week, the prices asked to-day for most descriptions of the lower makes of cloth and yarn are a little lower, and both spinners and manufacturers are more willing sellers. People are now more sanguine that peace will be established, and this feeling has to some extent a good effect upon the market. Nevertheless, prices are not much influenced in consequence, as the large supplies of cotton coming forward have a counteracting effect. The week having passed without any alteration in the rate of interest by the Bank Directors has given some confidence, and merchants have continued to make inquiries and offers for goods suitable for Eastern markets, probably by way of anticipating any advance in the rate of interest which may accrue from the establishment of peace. The buyers for the continent continue to do very little, and the exports for January show a great diminution on those of previous years. The regular course of trade with the continent has been much interfered with by the severe weather since the beginning of the year, and also by the derangement of traffic caused by the war. On the other hand, the production of yarn and cloth both in France and Germany has been lessened, so that this country has derived some benefit from that cause. Spinners here are encouraged to sell freely for future delivery, as the aspects of the cotton market are at present all in their favor. A sudden falling off in the receipts of American cotton might make a change in public opinion with regard to prices, but at present the continued large receipts of cotton at the ports and the large amount at sea induce consumers to think that prices must be rather easier for some time.

Mr. Rivett Carnac has issued an elaborate report, dated Allahabad, December 24, on the area under cotton cultivation during the present season in the districts of the Central Provinces of India and the Berars. He states that assuming the cultivation in the districts for which returns have not yet been received has not undergone any material change, the returns show a decrease of 55,001 acres in the Central Provinces, and an increase of 73,641 acres in the Berars, or a total increase during the season of 18,550 acres, or rather less than one per cent. in the area sown with cotton in the two provinces. The cultivation has fallen off in the Nagpore division (the Wurdah valley) of the Central Provinces, where the best cotton is grown. The decrease in the Nagpore district is but small; the figures for the present season being as much above those for the year 1868-69 as they are below those of last season. In the returns of the Wurdah district a decrease of upwards of 40,000 acres will be noticed; but here, again, the figures of the present season are above those of 1868-69. The cause of the decrease is thus referred to by the Commissioner of the Nagpore division. Mr. Bernard writes:—"The breadth sown is less than last year. The three causes for this decrease are the low and uncertain price of cotton at sowing time, the heavy July rains, which spoil a large breadth of Autumn sowings, and lastly, the high prices of food grains." In the other divisions of the Central Provinces no great change is to be noticed. The cotton cultivation there, is indeed, very inconsiderable compared with the acreage under cotton in the Nagpore division and in the East and West Berars. For the Berars, the figures of only three districts—Akola, Oomrawuttee, and Ellichpore—have been received.

But they are the three most important cotton-growing districts, and with the increase noticeable in this part of the Poonah valley it may, I think, be fairly assumed that the cultivation throughout the Berars has held its own this season. You will then see that, according to the estimates formed by the deputy commissioner and the officers best qualified to form an opinion on the subject, the area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and the Berars, which tract supplies about one quarter of the cotton annually exported from Bombay, has certainly not decreased during this season, which, in consequence of the great fall of prices, must be considered a discouraging one for the cultivators. As regards the effect of the season on the crop, the same authorities report that in the chief cotton-supplying district the yield, if no unforeseen calamity occurs, is likely to be an excellent one, and that the late rains which caused so much alarm affected but a small portion of the early crop. I am inclined to believe that the effect of the rain was not very serious, and that, as but a small portion of the crop was ripe at the time, the damage will be found to be confined to the early pickings, and that, unless the rain returns, the quality of the cotton will improve as the season advances. And we may hope that, under present conditions, the exports from our provinces will not fall short of a quarter of a million bales. But it must be remembered that if prices are very low, it generally happens that the local manufactures revive, and that a large quantity of cotton is bought up for local consumption which affects the quantity available for export.

The following figures show the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to February 9, compared with the corresponding period last year:

	1870-1.		1869-70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
American.....bales	823,219	38,368	482,881	52,939
Brazilian.....	174,759	18,621	224,945	31,943
East Indian.....	576,273	238,865	758,003	289,080
Egyptian.....	139,914	2,954	98,363	2,195
Miscellaneous.....	152,211	3,924	55,978	6,833
Total.....	1,876,376	362,735	1,630,170	382,990

The public sales of colonial wool have been progressing with

more briskness, and scoured cape wools, which are in demand for export to Germany have advanced 1½d. per lb., as compared with November last. Other kinds of wool show an improvement of ½d. to 1d. per lb.

As regards breadstuffs, the chief feature is in the flour department. In the early part of the week flour was in great demand for immediate shipment to France, but the inquiry has now subsided. The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom during last week, and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-'70:

	FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 4.		1869-'70.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	493,225	15,417	770,873	10,210
Barley.....	36,888	463	218,996	30
Oats.....	34,385	83,792	108,681	9,267
Peas.....	515	592	1,709	174
Beans.....	34,531	27	43,027	205
Indian corn.....	84,371	1,524	336,905	2,153
Flour.....	42,880	17,457	141,359	128

  

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 26).				
Wheat.....cwt.	15,119,682	1195,299	22,414,941	125,301
Barley.....	3,727,458	22,342	3,718,116	8,542
Oats.....	4,043,022	498,538	5,324,072	40,351
Peas.....	890,797	29,176	715,225	6,932
Beans.....	703,333	4,918	932,005	1,147
Indian corn.....	7,754,297	36,869	9,783,644	7,534
Flour.....	2,091,752	543,051	3,375,369	8,267

#### English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

**London Money and Stock Market.**—This market closed firm, the prices of Illinois Centrals showing a decline while the other prices generally show an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92	92	92	92	92	91½
"    account.....	92	92	92	92	92	91½
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
"    old, 1865.....	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
"    old, 1867.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
U. S. 10-40s.....	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central shares.....	109½ x d	109 x d	109 x d	108½ x d	108½ x d	109
Erie Railway shares.....	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
Atlantic & G. W. (con's).....	29	29	29	29	29½	29½

The daily closing quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were:

Frankfort.....	95½	95½	.....	.....	.....	95½
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**Liverpool Cotton Market.**—See special report of cotton.

**Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.**—The market for Breadstuffs closed quiet, the prices of Corn showing an advance, while the other prices show a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	28 0	27 9	27 9	27 6	27 6	27 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mill. Red).....	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
"    (Red Winter).....	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2
"    (California White).....	11 9	11 8	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7
Corn (W. m'd).....	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 6
Barley (Canadian).....	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2
Peas (Canadian).....	42 0	42 0	42 0	41 6	41 6	41 6

**Liverpool Provisions Market.**—The market closed flat, and prices are declining.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess).....	117 6	117 6	117 6	117 6	117 6	116 6
Pork (Etn. pr. mess).....	101 0	101 0	97 6	97 6	97 6	96 6
Bacon (Cumb. cut).....	51 0	51 0	50 0	49 0	49 0	49 0
Lard (American).....	62 0	62 0	61 6	61 0	61 0	60 6
Cheese (line).....	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0

**Liverpool Produce Market.**—This market remains quiet, the prices of fine rosin and spirits turpentine showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.).....	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9
"    (fine pale).....	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0
Petroleum (std white).....	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½
"    (spirits).....	1 6	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
Tallow (American).....	42 9	42 9	42 9	42 9	42 9	42 9

**London Produce and Oil Markets.**—These markets close quiet, prices generally showing an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl).....	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 12 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0	61 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dch std).....	35 6	35 6	35 6	35 6	35 6	35 10
Sperm oil.....	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0
Whale oil.....	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Linseed oil.....	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 5 0	31 5 0

#### COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.**—The imports this week show a large decrease in dry goods, but there is an increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$7,005,147 this week against \$7,622,798 last week, and \$4,651,876 the previous week. The exports are — this week, against \$4,281,530 last week, and \$4,651,876 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past



week were 14,571 bales, against 17,475 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Feb. 17, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Feb. 18:

	FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$2,660,343	\$2,057,682	\$2,387,438	\$2,663,501
General merchandise....	3,075,243	1,887,065	2,146,761	4,341,556
Total for the week...	\$5,735,486	\$3,944,747	\$4,534,199	\$7,005,147
Previously reported....	22,590,457	22,212,362	26,670,820	33,211,704

Since Jan. 1..... \$25,325,923 \$29,157,109 \$31,305,019 \$40,216,851  
In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending February 18:

	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$2,968,819	\$3,261,173	\$3,208,786	.. .. .
Previously reported....	22,943,310	20,665,571	20,384,115	.. .. .

Since Jan. 1..... \$25,912,129 \$23,926,744 \$23,592,901 .. .. .  
The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending February 18, 1871:

Feb. 14—Bark Mary Stetson, Ponce— American silver.....	\$30,000	Feb. 16—Brig Eliza Thompson, Ponce, P. R.— American silver.....	15,000
Feb. 15—Str. Algeria, Liverpool— Foreign silver.....	13,237	Feb. 16—Bark Ilva, Maracaibo— American gold.....	31,601
American gold.....	1,290	Feb. 18—Str. Italy, Liverpool— Gold bars.....	52,000
Gold bars.....	36,000	Feb. 18—Str. City of Washington, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	183,215
Silver bars.....	14,000	British gold.....	19,515
Feb. 15—Str. Nevada, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	158,078	American gold.....	500,000
Silver ore.....	4,000		
Foreign silver.....	73,950		
For London.....	32,200		
Feb. 16—Str. Columbia, Havana— Total for the week.....			\$1,170,554
Previously reported.....			4,310,673

Total since Jan. 1, 1871..... \$5,481,237  
Same time in .. .. . \$4,350,860  
1870..... 5,139,171  
1869..... 9,057,851  
1868..... 3,917,985

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

Feb. 13—Str. Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall— Silver.....	\$77,511	Feb. 18—Brig Louisa, Santa Martha— Gold.....	1,453
Gold.....	750	Feb. 18—Brig Alfara, San Juan— Silver.....	100
Feb. 16—Brig Salinas, Para— Silver.....	2,000	Gold bars.....	1,315
Feb. 17—Str. Missouri, Havana— Total for the week.....			\$85,759
Previously reported.....			275,649

Total since January 1, 1871..... \$391,408  
Same time in .. .. . \$2,836,973  
1870..... 1,730,440  
1869..... 184,879

Enterprising Marine Insurance companies from distant parts of our own land have, within a few years, established agencies here, and lately one has come from Europe. At the present time, therefore, there is considerably more insurance capital in the marine business in this city than heretofore, and as a result, a greater competition. A comparatively new feature in marine insurance in this country is the brokerage system. An active and enterprising body of men now make it their business to solicit insurances to place with the different organizations. As long as there were a limited number of companies, and while a uniform tariff of rates was strictly adhered to, such a system could only exist on sufferance. Now, however, that the amount of capital is so largely increased, and companies and associations of undoubted security are in the field, it is not simply a question of assets that must guide insurers in their selection, but economy of outlay, and the certainty of liberality and fair dealing in the payment of claims. Messrs. Wrecks & Walsh, 60 Wall street, are the marine agents of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of California and of the California Insurance Company, whose advertisements will be found on another page. By a provision of the constitution of the State of California all stockholders in joint stock companies are personally liable, each one in the proportion that the number of shares that he owns bears to the whole number issued, for all indebtedness that may be incurred over and above the capital and assets of such corporations. The California Insurance Companies are therefore comparatively much stronger than those of equal assets organized in other States. Their stockholders become to a certain extent individual underwriters, each one responsible for a definite proportion of every risk taken, &c., &c.

Messrs. Drexel, Winthrop & Co., bankers, 18 Wall street, offer for sale the 7 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company. These bonds are secured by first mortgage on the road, of which 220 miles are already in operation, and also by a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile. The receipts of the company in 1870 were \$1,538,420 in gold, upon a mileage of 166 miles, and in January, 1871, the earnings were 213,000. The price is 90 and accrued interest.

Mr. William C. Gilman, dealer in insurance scrip and stocks, 46 Pine street, has issued in neat pamphlet form, the annual statements of the Marine Insurance Companies of New York, compiled from official sources, and to parties interested in the subject this pamphlet will be found of much value and interest.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

**BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 WALL ST., N.Y.**  
Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed upon all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the clearing house as if drawn upon any city bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world; also Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transferences of money to any distant point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

We draw Bills of Exchange in sums from £1 upwards on

The Imperial Bank, } London.  
Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., }  
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin and branches.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh and branches.

We issue Certificates of Deposit payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

Orders executed for Governments and other investment securities; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made to our dealers at all times on approved collateral, at market rates of interest.

Collections made in any part of the world.

HARVEY FISK.

FISK &amp; HATCH,

A. S. HATCH.

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,  
No. 5 Nassau street,  
New York, Feb. 20, 1871.

The Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have an established character which renders them especially desirable for investments.

They are based on one of the most important and valuable railroad lines in the world, fully completed, amply equipped, and already earning large revenues, which must increase enormously with the growth of the country it traverses and the development of trade with Japan, China and Australia, a large portion of which must find its way across the American continent.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds (which are liable to be funded at a lower rate of interest within a short time) may exchange them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing the same rate of interest, and save from 15 to 18 per cent. for reinvestment, while their security remains as reliable as before.

They are dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange, and at several of the more important Bourses of Europe. We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous Securities at the New York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general Banking business.

FISK &amp; HATCH.

## The Bankers' Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 24, 1871.

**The Money Market.**—The large accumulation of loanable funds in this market has shown no diminution during the past week, but on the contrary, the effect of this extreme ease in the rates for money, continued now for several weeks, is becoming more and more perceptible in all the financial markets. Three to four per cent. has been the ruling rate for call loans, though the latter rate has hardly been obtainable from borrowers on government collateral. In a few exceptional instances we have heard of balances being loaned for a day as low as 2 per cent.

There is no anticipation of any material change in the market for some weeks to come, and, as we have previously noticed, the banks have shown a disposition to enter into time engagements extending over several weeks at 5 per cent, a rate unusually low on such contracts. The last bank statement, although showing a decrease of \$904,314 in the excess of legal reserve, could hardly be considered very unfavorable to continued ease in money, as the result was produced by an increase in deposits of \$2,229,458, and a decrease in specie of \$953,377, while there was an increase in legal tenders of \$593,347; loans were increased \$3,641,175, and circulation decreased \$52,323, the whole excess of reserve over the 25 per cent. required by law was \$19,066,933.

The following statement shows the present condition of the associated banks, compared with the same date in the last two years:

	Feb. 18, 1871.	Feb. 19, 1870.	Feb. 20, 1869.
Loans and discounts.....	\$274,912,520	\$267,317,368	\$268,428,068
Specie.....	24,707,537	27,264,387	23,351,281
Circulation.....	31,737,841	33,694,371	34,247,221
Net deposits.....	216,490,833	212,188,882	197,622,546
Legal tenders.....	56,396,639	55,131,000	50,991,197

The demand for commercial paper has been stimulated by the extreme ease in money and the difficulty of obtaining remunerative rates on call, and under these influences paper has been





[February 25, 1871.]

Quotations are as follows:

	60 Days.	3 Days.
London prime bankers.	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
Paris (bankers).	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
Antwerp.	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2
Swiss.	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Amsterdam.	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hamburg.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Frankfort.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Bremen.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Prussian thalers.	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury.
	Receipts.	Receipts.
Saturday, Feb. 18.	\$573,000	\$776,617 47
Sunday, " 19.	234,000	804,000 00
Tuesday, " 21.	644,000	305,500 00
Wednesday, " 22.	780,000	875,279 00
Thursday, " 23.	886,000	1,011,628 80
Friday, " 24.		267,023 30
		1,282,442 29
Total.	\$3,627,000	\$1,176,025 27
Balance, Feb. 17.		\$3,587,500 00
		\$6,763,500 00
Payment during week.	\$67,932,604 17	\$1,183,349 15
		\$6,580,150 85
Balance, Feb. 24.	\$65,312,229 01	\$7,746,849 15

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Feb. 18, 1871:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Legal.
New York.	\$5,000,000	\$11,105,300	\$3,593,200	\$81,700	\$11,008,500
Manhattan.	2,500,000	5,566,700	609,800	9,800	4,330,500
Merchants'.	2,000,000	5,561,200	1,018,200	875,700	4,330,500
Mechanics'.	2,000,000	5,561,200	1,018,200	875,700	4,330,500
Union.	1,500,000	4,234,800	668,500	207,750	4,234,800
America.	3,000,000	7,433,041	1,548,911	1,440	6,584,759
Phoenix.	300,000	6,518,096	38,400	473,500	419,600
City.	1,000,000	5,308,210	736,288	499,257	2,961,499
Traders'.	1,000,000	3,219,756	1,021,815	527,132	2,691,623
Fulton.	1,000,000	2,046,289	182,535	1,612,873	621,311
Chemical.	1,000,000	3,120,161	468,432	88,400	1,242,151
Merchants' Exchange.	1,235,000	2,436,277	455,402	2,530,623	854,245
Butchers'.	1,500,000	2,436,277	455,402	481,787	285,286
Mechanics and Traders.	600,000	1,582,400	11,500	1,582,400	612,400
Greenwich.	300,000	3,322,618	286,551	2,429	3,046,067
Leather Manufacturers.	400,000	1,305,806	59,830	175,008	75,947
Seventh Ward National.	500,000	2,908,889	780,891	2,402,544	2,336,396
State of New York.	5,000,000	8,952,400	3,142,200	498,000	1,871,800
American Exchange.	10,000,000	21,092,057	11,215,508	4,330,500	1,871,800
Commerce.	1,000,000	7,973,100	400,000	900,000	4,196,718
Ocean.	1,000,000	2,527,220	4,010	77,755	940,028
Mercantile.	1,000,000	3,098,100	74,800	479	3,247,300
Pacific.	425,700	1,516,170	11,040	4,700	1,516,170
Republic.	2,000,000	5,009,408	1,586,720	838,317	2,504,429
Chatham.	412,500	2,014,700	179,500	130,440	2,480,440
People's.	412,500	1,572,102	1,572,102	1,572,102	222,600
North American.	1,000,000	2,777,261	161,294	4,000	1,386,516
Hanover.	1,000,000	2,956,150	216,093	1,966,547	386,000
Irving.	1,000,000	1,925,000	12,900	187,387	1,801,000
Metropolitan.	4,000,000	10,496,915	12,900	187,387	5,821,000
Citizens.	400,000	1,629,966	40,942	130,617	1,597,169
Nassau.	1,000,000	2,531,822	68,415	3,046	2,171,251
Market.	1,000,000	12,953,200	96,400	520,800	1,757,500
St. Nicholas.	1,000,000	2,754,930	124,470	745,700	497,100
Shoe and Leather.	1,500,000	3,675,000	17,550	844,880	444,900
Corn Exchange.	1,000,000	2,676,500	1,018,805	87,500	833,800
Continental.	2,000,000	5,009,408	178,312	567,322	2,271,109
Commonwealth.	750,000	2,260,763	46,528	2,271,109	578,000
Oriental.	300,000	1,351,380	2,950	1,086,307	546,538
Marine.	400,000	1,570,870	10,419	1,459,730	216,810
Atlantic.	300,000	920,188	96,260	1,335,450	469,940
Importers and Traders.	1,500,000	10,666,200	651,740	640,265	219,208
Mechanics' Bank.	2,000,000	16,161,854	923,697	975,500	2,376,300
Grocers'.	300,000	1,086,400	90,600	304,000	1,028,600
North River.	400,000	1,152,550	24,778	1,915	609,944
East River.	350,000	961,200	5,000	274,500	1,051,772
Manufacturers and Mer.	5,000,000	11,447,400	2,300	677	1,140,000
Fourth National.	3,000,000	7,147,500	268,000	864,700	2,938,500
Second National.	3,000,000	6,501,100	226,000	170,000	3,812,500
Ninth National.	3,000,000	6,501,100	226,000	170,000	3,812,500
First National.	1,000,000	4,701,500	226,000	170,000	3,812,500
Third National.	1,000,000	5,008,400	605,000	87,600	4,959,400
New York N. Exchange.	300,000	1,208,000	700	265,600	1,815,500
Bowery National.	1,000,000	3,425,500	123,500	901,500	2,715,500
Second National.	800,000	2,125,375	11,145	225,000	885,700
New York County.	200,000	3,220,000	11,145	225,000	322,486
German American.	1,000,000	2,682,100	294,235	1,966,800	294,500
Bull's Head.	300,000	1,578,657	5,306	6,407	1,658,305
Stuyvesant.	300,000	1,578,657	5,306	6,407	1,658,305
Grove St. Ward.	200,000	492,336	3,518	548,738	86,664
Richt National.	250,000	756,378	1,128	250,000	115,950
American National.	500,000	1,030,000	88,147	444,140	729,613
Germania.	200,000	769,010	5,306	778,200	802,265
Manufactures & Builders.	100,000	1,091,551	4,500	1,092,288	87,000
Total.	\$8,970,200	\$24,912,520	\$4,707,337	\$1,737,841	\$21,620,333

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans.	Inc. \$3,641,175	Net Deposits.	Inc. \$2,249,487
Specie.	Dec. 523,377	Legal Tenders.	Inc. 593,347
Circulation.	Dec. 523,377		

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal.	Aggregate.
Feb. 4.	270,759,777	26,233,575	31,264,129	215,385,755	54,187,393	596,827,537
Feb. 11.	271,251,245	25,660,714	31,790,164	214,060,875	55,772,292	598,535,331
Feb. 18.	274,912,520	24,707,337	31,737,841	216,290,333	56,366,636	603,147,419

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Feb. 20, 1871:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tender.	Total.
Philadelphia.	\$1,500,000	\$5,140,000	\$145,000	\$1,335,000	\$5,620,000
North America.	1,000,000	4,961,745	5,700	1,081,727	5,949,172
Farmers and Mech.	2,000,000	4,854,587	124,151	1,194,910	6,174,548
Commercial.	810,000	2,439,000	8,300	601,000	3,048,300
Mechanics'.	800,000	2,439,000	7,581	422,000	2,878,081
Southwark.	500,000	2,412,000	4,000	584,000	2,998,000
Bank N. Liberties.	250,000	1,324,800	29,300	268,000	1,642,900
Kensington.	250,000	1,111,240	4,810	288,000	1,414,050
Penn.	500,000	916,000	4,000	271,880	1,191,880
West.	400,000	1,248,400	2,371	401,164	1,651,935
Bank of Commerce.	570,150	1,686,000		1,127,058	2,813,208
Girard.	1,000,000	817,069	12,999	221,756	1,041,824
Traders'.	200,000	1,446,728	51,000	1,027,000	2,524,728
Consolidation.	300,000	1,187,550	10,500	844,178	1,942,228
City.	300,000	1,232,464	5,197	450,467	1,688,128
Commonwealth.	300,000	1,045,000	55,000	225,456	1,325,456
Corn Exchange.	500,000	1,647,000	12,000	369,000	2,028,000
First.	300,000	1,343,000	71,000	802,133	2,196,133
Third.	800,000	3,467,000	71,000	1,259,000	4,697,000
Fourth.	200,000	697,723		316,000	1,013,723
Sixth.	150,000	531,000		134,000	665,000
Seventh.	350,000	874,000	61,000	235,000	1,216,000

Eighth.	275,000	906,000		208,000	1,410,000
Central.	750,000	2,650,000	14,000	612,000	3,416,000
Bank of Republic.	1,000,000	2,147,000	1,210	470,000	3,618,000
Security.	180,000	258,000		75,000	513,000

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Capital.	Decrease.	\$12,000
Loans.	Decrease.	166,455
Specie.	Decrease.	27,046
Circulation.	Increase.	191,169

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Feb. 5.	53,018,363	576,106	13,515,784	40,397,277	10,541,928
Feb. 12.	52,999,795	713,453	13,507,574	40,397,277	10,541,928
Feb. 19.	52,743,210	686,407	13,507,574	39,657,830	10,541,928

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Feb. 20, 1871:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Atlantic.	\$1,221,417	\$2,743,810	12,014	165,820	\$397,008	\$430,949
Atlas.	1,500,000	3,511,636	18,903	300,166	1,440,590	784,126
Blackstone.	1,000,000	1,823,852	11,690	100,160	1,440,590	784,126
Boston.	1,000,000	1,441,150	15,150	179,143	806,421	557,660
Columbia.	500,000	2,343,816	63,500	343,500	684,728	419,544
Continental.	1,000,000	1,934,738	76,667	242,075	1,067,773	708,421
Eliot.	1,000,000	2,333,170	8,827	89,520	964,473	686,236
Faneuil Hall.	200,000	650,326	68,598	315,167	1,312,818	99,266
Freeman's.	1,000,000	1,099,650	15,942	117,000	632,163	446,772
Globe.	1,000,000	2,670,116	15,351	264,000	1,535,528	335,280
Hamilton.	750,000	1,497,929	4,750	128,571	625,043	241,535
Howard.	1,000,000	1,969,361	67,382	81,374	430,726	311,862
Market.	800,000	1,962,547	13,578	293,332	1,065,062	366,322
Massachusetts.	400,000	890,290	29,261	35,345	382,066	172,621
Merchants.	2,000,000	8,315,544	549,935	1,541,896	6,060,126	2,282,244
Mount Vernon.	1,000,000	2,312,993	50,000	35,345	382,066	172,621
New England.	1,000,000	2,243,386	47,912	30,381	730,895	789,562
Old Boston.	1,000,000	2,243,386	47,912	30,381	730,895	789,562
Shawmut.	1,000,000	1,899,283	147,869	355,074	1,039,335	591,241
Shoe & Leather.	1,000,000	2,610,913	47,034	39,289	718,179	590,922
State.	2,000,000	3,903,136	12,802	190,414	889,347	351,478
Suffolk.	1,000,000	3,395,588	102,830	226,101	569,794	372,122
Traders.	2,000,000	3,395,588	102,830	226,101	569,794	372,122
Tremont.	1,000,000	2,308,920	22,464	12,540	770,622	171,307
Washington.	750,000	1,814,076	65,919	43,345	788,590	65,481
First.	1,000,000	1,474,747	27,150	488,351	1,227,005	500,



## GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Active Stocks and Bonds given on a Previous Page are not Repeated here. Quotations are made of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
<b>New York Prices.</b>				<b>RAILROAD BONDS.</b>				<b>Boston.</b>				<b>Cincinnati.</b>			
American Gold Coin.	111 1/2	111 1/2		Ill. & So. Iowa, 1st Mort.	78			Hartford & Erie, 1st M., (old) 7.	60			Marletta & Cin., 1st M., 7, 1891.	92 1/2	92 1/2	
U. S. GOVERNMENTS.				Galena & Chicago Ex. end'd.	84			do do 1st M. (new) 7.	26 1/2	27		do do 2d M., 7, 1896.	81	82	
(Not previously quoted.)				Chic. R. Island & Pacific.	98 1/2			do do Bonds, 7, 1877.	84 1/2	85		do do 3d M., S. F., 6, 1900	90	90 1/2	
6s, 1881, reg.	114 1/2	114 1/2		Morris & Essex, 1st Mort.	102 1/2			Rutland, new, 7.	84 1/2	85		do do 3d M., Y. & C. 6, 7.	90 1/2	91 1/2	
6s, 5-20s, (1882) reg.				Cleve. & Tol. Sinking Fund.	98 1/2			Verm't Cen., 1st M., cons, 7, 86.	87 1/2	87 1/2		do do Consols. (old), 6, 1900	91 1/2	92 1/2	
6s, 5-20s, (1884) reg.				New Jersey Central, 1st Mort.				do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.	45 1/2	45 1/2		Pitts. & Conn. Sinking Fund.	92	92 1/2	
6s, 5-20s, (1885) reg.				do do 2d Mort.	100 1/2			Vermont & Can., new, 8.	104			West Md. 1st M., endorsed, 6, 1889	93		
6s, 5-20s, (1886) reg.				Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic., 1st M.	102 1/2			do do 2d Mort., 7, 83.	92			do do 1st M., unend'd, 6, 90.	88	86	
6s, 5-20s, (1887) reg.				do do 2d Mort.	96 1/2			Boston & Lowell stock.	141	143		Baltimore & Ohio stock.	137	140	
6s, 5-20s, (1888) reg.				do do 3d Mort.	94 1/2			Boston & Maine.	152			Parkersburg Branch.	28		
5s, 1874, conv.				do do 3d p. c. eq't bds	94 1/2			Cheshire preferred.	87 1/2	154		Central Ohio	80		
5s, 1874, reg.	111 1/2	111 1/2		Cleve. & Pitts., Consol. S. F. d.	100			Cin. Sandusky & Clev. stock.	23 1/2	24		do preferred.			
<b>STATE BONDS.</b>				do do 2d Mort.	100			Connecticut River.	140						
Tennessee 6s, old.	64 1/2	64 1/2		do do 3d Mort.	96 1/2			Connecticut & Passumpsic, pf.	91						
do do new bonds.	64 1/2	64 1/2		Chic. & Alton Sinking Fund.	98 1/2			Eastern (Mass.)	120 1/2	121					
Virginia 6s, old.	65 1/2	66		do do 1st Mortgage.	102 1/2			Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette.	128						
do do new bonds.	65 1/2	66		Ohio & Miss., 1st Mort.	95			Manchester & Lawrence.	128						
do do registered old.	65 1/2	66		do do Consolidated.	97 1/2			Nashua & Lowell.	105						
do do do 1866.	65 1/2	66		Dub. & Sioux C., 1st Mort.	93 1/2			Northern New Hampshire.	115 1/2						
do do do 1867.	65 1/2	66		Peninsula RR Bonds.	90			Ogden & L. Champlain.	85						
Georgia 6s.	90	91		Joliet & Chicago, 1st Mort.	93 1/2			Old Colony & Newport.	106						
do do 7s, endorsed.	90	91		Mil. & St. Paul, 1st Mort.	103 1/2			Rutland, new, 7.	84 1/2						
do do 7s, Gold.	93 1/2	93 1/2		do do 2d Mort.	92 1/2			do do preferred.	85						
North Carolina 6s, old.	48 1/2	49		Chic. & Milwaukee 1st Mort.	92			Vermont & Canada.	100	103 1/2					
do do do 1886.	30	31		Chic. & Eastern, 1st Mort.	92			Vermont & Massachusetts.	72						
do do do new bonds.	27 1/2	27 1/2		Col. Chic. & Ind., 1st Mort.	84 1/2										
do do do Special Tax.	21 1/2	21 1/2		Tol. Peoria & Warsaw, E. D.	61 1/2										
South Carolina 6s.	57 1/2	57 1/2		do do W. D.	61 1/2										
do do do new bonds.	57 1/2	57 1/2		New York & N. Haven 6s.	100										
do do do April & Oct.	58 1/2	58 1/2		Cedar Falls & Minn. 1st M.	92										
Missouri 6s.	58 1/2	58 1/2		Detroit, Monroe & Tol. Bonds.	92										
do do 7s, endorsed.	58 1/2	58 1/2		Lake Shore Div. Bonds.	92 1/2										
Louisiana 6s.	63	65		Cleve. & P.ville & Ash, new bds.	90										
do do new bonds.	63 1/2	65		do do old bds.	90										
do do 8s, do new bonds.	63 1/2	65		Buffalo & Erie, new bonds.	90										
do do 7s, Penitentiary.	74 1/2	74 1/2		St. L. Jacksonville & Chic. 1st	90										
California 7s.	109	109		South Side Railroad bonds.	90										
Connecticut 6s.	100 1/2	100 1/2		Morris & Essex, convertible.	82 1/2										
do do War Loan.	100 1/2	100 1/2		do do construction.	82 1/2										
Rhode Island 6s.	75	75		North Missouri, 1st Mortgage.	57										
Alabama 6s.	99	100 1/2		Jefferson RR, 1st Mort. bonds.	57										
do do 8s, do new bonds.	99	100 1/2		MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.	95 1/2										
Arkansas 6s, funded.	57	60		Am. Dock & Im. Co. 5, 76.	95 1/2										
do do 7s, L. R. & F. S. Iss.	57	60		Long Dock Bonds.	95 1/2										
do do 7s, Memphis & L. R.	57	60		W. Union Tele. 1st M., 7, 1875.	95 1/2										
do do 7s, L. R. & F. S. & N. O.	57	60		NEW OR RECENT LOANS.	95 1/2										
do do 7s, Miss. Onc. & RR.	57	60		St. L. & M. R.R., 1st M., 7, 80.	95 1/2										
Ohio 6s, 1875.	101 1/2	101 1/2		Central RR. of Iowa, 7s gold.	95 1/2										
do do 6s, 1881.	101 1/2	101 1/2		Chic. & Ohio RR, 1st M., 6, (gd)	95 1/2										
Kentucky 6s.	101 1/2	101 1/2		Ev. T. H. & Chic., 1st M., 7s, g.d.	95 1/2										
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1870.	110	110		St. L. & Ind., 1st M., 7s, g.d.	95 1/2										
do do 6s coupon, 71.	100	100		Mo. & Mont. RR, 1st M., 8s, g.d.	100										
Indiana 6s.	100	100		Northern Pacific RR, 7, 30 gold	100										
do do War Loan.	100	100		Nashville & Decatur RR.	100										
Michigan 6s, 1878.	98	98		St. Joe & Clay RR, 1st M., 7s, g.d.	100										
do do 6s, 1878.	98 1/2	98 1/2		St. Jos. & Den. C. R., 1st M., 8, (gd)	100										
do do 6s, 1888.	98 1/2	98 1/2		West. Mary'd R. R. endorsed 6s	97 1/2										
New York 7s, Bounty, 1872.	107	107		(Not previously quoted.)	97 1/2										
do do 7s, do 1872.	107	107		RAILROAD STOCKS.	97 1/2										
do do 6s, Canal, 1872.	105	105		Chic. Bur. & Quincy.	154 1/2										
do do 6s, 1872.	104 1/2	104 1/2		Chic. Col. Cin. & Indianap.	84										
do do 6s, 1874.	104 1/2	104 1/2		Col. Chic. & Ind. Central.	84										
do do 6s, 1874.	104 1/2	104 1/2		Dubuque & Sioux City.	88 1/2										
do do 6s, 1874.	104 1/2	104 1/2		Erie Railway preferred.	113										
CITY BONDS.				Hartford & N. Haven.	113										
Brooklyn 6s.	92	92 1/2		Long Island.	113										
do do Water 6s.	92	92 1/2		Marblehead & Cin. 1st pref.	27 1/2										
do do Park 6s.	88	90		do do 2d pref.	27 1/2										
do do do 7s.	102	102		Morris & Essex.	27 1/2										
do do 3 year Assessed.	102	102		New Jersey.	27 1/2										
New York 6 per cent, 75.	98	98		New York & Harlem, pref.	125 1/2										
do do do do 76.	98	98		New York & N. Haven.	146 1/2										
do do do do 77.	98	98		do do do scrip.	146 1/2										
do do do do 78.	98	98		New York, Prov. & Boston.	146 1/2										
do do do do 79.	98	98		Norwich & Worcester.	146 1/2										
do do do do 80.	98	98		Ohio & Mississippi, preferred.	146 1/2										
do do do do 81.	98	98		Rensselaer & Saratoga.	146 1/2										
do do do do 82.	98	98		Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	146 1/2										
do do do do 83.	98	98		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.	146 1/2										
do do do do 84.	98	98		do do do do pref.	146 1/2										
do do do do 85.	98	98		St. Louis & Iron Mountain, pref.	146 1/2										
do do do do 86.	98	98		Toledo, Wat. & Western, pref.	146 1/2										
do do do do 87.	98	98		MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.	146 1/2										
do do do do 88.	98	98		American Coal.	38										
do do do do 89.	98	98		do do do do do.	38										
do do do do 90.	98	98		Cumberland Coal	30										
do do do do 91.	98	98		Maryland Coal	32										
do do do do 92.	98	98		Pennsylvania Coal.	35										
do do do do 93.	98	98		St. Louis & Mo. Coal.	35										
do do do do 94.	98	98		Wilkesbarre Coal	25										
do do do do 95.	98	98		Danvers & Hudson Canal	74										
do do do do 96.	98	98		Atlantic Mail Steamship.	116										
do do do do 97.	98	98		Mariposa Gold.	5 1/2										
do do do do 98.	98	98		do Trustees Certif.	18 1/2										
do do do do 99.	98	98		Quicksilver preferred.	18 1/2										
do do do do 100.	98	98		Wells Fargo stock.	2 1/2										
do do do do 101.	98	98		Boston Water Power.	30										
do do do do 102.	98	98		<b>Boston.</b>											
do do do do 103.	98	98		Maine 6s.	99 1/2										
do do do do 104.	98	98		S. W. Ham. 6s.	99 1/2										
do do do do 105.	98	98		Vermont 6s.	100										



# The Railway Monitor.

## EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

1. Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" ante; quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.

2. Bank and Insurance Stocks, Mining, Petroleum, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities of those kinds which are least active, are all quoted either regularly or occasionally at the end of "Bankers' Gazette," on a previous page.

3. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on the next page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations). The figures just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (\*) indicates leased roads; in the dividend column x=extra; s=stock or scrip.

4. The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.=January and July; F. & A.=February and August; M. & S.=March and September; A. & O.=April and October; M. & N.=May and November; J. & D.=June and December. Q.=Quarterly, beginning with January; Q.-F.=Quarterly, beginning with February. Q.-M.=Quarterly, beginning with March.

5. The Table of United States and State Securities will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.

6. The Table of City Bonds will be published on the third Saturday of each month. The abbreviations used in this table are the same as those in the tables of railroad bonds mentioned above. The Sinking Fund or assets held by each city are given on the same line with the name.

The Financial Reports of Railroad and other Companies are published in the CHRONICLE as soon as issued, and indexed in the table of stocks on the next page, as stated above in Note 3. A complete record of these reports is thus obtained in a file of this paper.

**Erie Railway—Last Statement.**—FREIGHT AND PASSENGER BUSINESS OF 1870.—The following is the published statement to the Legislature relative to the freight and passenger business of the Erie Railway Company for the year 1870:

THE ERIE RAILWAY ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,  
NEW YORK, February 7, 1871.

### FREIGHT BUSINESS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Months.	Thro'gh Freight.		Way Freight.	
	Tons.	Revenue.	Tons.	Revenue.
January.....	60,458	\$319,364 50	321,683	\$518,556 43
February.....	70,192	372,700 90	304,080	420,373 14
March.....	67,672	358,256 05	293,395	558,257 43
April.....	91,168	501,031 36	395,085	566,022 20
May.....	95,809	483,461 16	336,742	604,330 72
June.....	88,258	398,636 44	375,121	620,236 73
July.....	92,985	361,813 09	372,715	618,563 54
August.....	103,886	431,784 23	396,479	622,000 07
September.....	94,223	420,154 93	384,045	672,621 31
October.....	118,083	558,027 87	438,736	692,257 43
November.....	92,364	412,578 26	372,375	582,751 61
December.....	93,627	419,982 62	376,982	590,265 51
Total.....	1,069,225	\$2,039,791 41	4,058,835	\$7,083,286 11
Whole total, way and through.....			5,127,360	\$12,123,077 52

JAMES FISK, JR., Vice-President.  
J. D. WHITE, Assistant Treasurer.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss: James Fisk, Jr., Vice-President, and J. D. White, Assistant Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company, being severally duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES FISK, JR.,  
J. D. WHITE.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1871.

MORTIMER SMITH,  
Notary Public, New York.

### PASSENGER BUSINESS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Months.	Thro'gh Passengers.		Way Passengers.	
	No.	Revenue.	No.	Revenue.
January.....	10,100	\$14,067 93	240,391	\$160,138 60
February.....	14,161	42,353 51	188,515	133,696 55
March.....	18,981	75,292 86	219,088	139,719 68
April.....	18,792	96,589 18	256,778	183,910 54
May.....	25,831	118,104 40	253,508	178,343 61
June.....	22,090	86,177 17	206,161	180,781 21
July.....	25,067	101,330 12	300,226	205,819 30
August.....	28,445	102,352 46	309,835	226,740 42
September.....	22,883	104,704 63	318,696	231,313 07
October.....	24,855	83,925 20	319,525	204,294 05
November.....	21,740	78,793 55	302,974	197,002 85
December.....	19,860	72,523 54	270,745	170,234 33
Total.....	253,325	\$1,006,823 55	3,186,442	\$2,212,044 21
Whole total, through and way.....			3,439,767	\$2,218,867 76

JAMES FISK, JR., Vice-President.  
J. D. WHITE, Assistant Treasurer.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss: James Fisk, Jr., Vice-President, and J. D. White, Assistant Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company, being severally duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

JAMES FISK, JR.,  
J. D. WHITE.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1871.

MORTIMER SMITH,  
Notary Public, New York.

**Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.**—The following are the principal statistics of this railway, as returned by the Company to the State Engineer and Surveyor, for the year ending September 30, 1870:

Capital stock by charter.....	\$50,000,000
Capital stock paid in.....	34,938,000
Funded debt, 7 per cent.....	22,001,000
Floating debt.....	1,573,314
Total stock, bonds and debt, existing Sept. 30, 1870.....	58,512,314
Cost of road, branches and equipment.....	52,804,745
Length of road and laterals..... miles	942 25
Length of double track, sidings, &c..... miles	95 45
Length of branches owned..... miles	118 83
Length of main line (Buffalo to Chicago)..... miles	539 97
Weight of iron on main tracks..... lbs. per yard	60
Engine houses and shops.....	30
Locomotive Engines.....	276
Passenger cars, 1st class (8-wheel).....	134
Passenger cars, 2d class (8-wheel).....	40
Baggage, mail and express cars (8-wheel).....	57
Freight cars (8-wheel).....	5,942
Miles run by passenger trains.....	2,239,132
Miles run by freight trains.....	4,392,758
Miles run by other trains.....	977,611
Miles run by passenger, freight, &c. trains (all).....	7,572,501
Passengers carried (all classes).....	2,124,866
Passengers carried one mile.....	197,755,480
Freight (tons of 2,000 lbs) carried.....	2,843,084
Freight (tons of 2,000 lbs) carried one mile.....	531,149,505
Expenses—Maintenance of way.....	\$2,945,121
“—Repairs of machinery, &c.....	1,157,336
“—Operating and general.....	4,186,466
“—On all the above accounts.....	8,288,923
Earnings—From passengers.....	\$4,225,268
“—From freights.....	8,306,254
“—From other sources.....	639,682
“—From all the above sources.....	13,171,204
Net earnings from operations.....	4,882,289
Interest paid on funded debt.....	\$1,708,770
Dividend paid on common stock and on guaranteed 10 per cent.....	2,905,571
Carried to surplus fund.....	267,368
Total amount of surplus fund.....	1,430,716

**Marietta and Cincinnati.**—At the annual meeting in Cincinnati on Wednesday President King read a report showing a favorable state of affairs. Among other things he said: The stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Company, at the annual meeting in October, authorized the Board of Directors to change the gauge of the road four feet nine inches, which will conform to the Marietta and Cincinnati track. It is believed that the consummation of this plan, by which cars can be transported between St. Louis and Louisville and the seaboard via Parkersburg without change will result in a very great increase of through business. The distance from Cincinnati to Baltimore is 589 miles, or 240 miles less than the average distance from Cincinnati to New York, by the New York Central, Erie and Pennsylvania roads. From St. Louis to Baltimore, via Cincinnati and Parkersburg, the distance is 929 miles, or 210 miles less than the average distance to St. Louis by the same roads to New York. The improper location of the road between Warren and Belpre has, since the opening of the road, always been a source of great expense in maintenance and loss in revenue to the Company. With the view of remedying this grave error in location, the Baltimore Short Line Railway Company has, during the past year, been incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and proposes, with the assistance of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, to construct a road in as direct a line as practicable from Warren to Belpre.

**The South Pacific Railway—Act Passed Yesterday—Route and Land Grants to the Road.**—WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate bill was passed by the House to-day, with amendments. The Corporation is authorized to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph line, with the appurtenances from a point on the eastern boundary of the State of Texas, at or near Marshall, to Ship Channel in the Bay of San Diego, in the State of California, pursuing in the location thereof, as near as may be, the route known as the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and is vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act. The capital stock of the Company shall be fixed at a sum not exceeding \$50,000,000, and when the amount is fixed it shall never be increased, except by consent of Congress. The Company has power and authority to purchase the stock, land grants, &c., and consolidate with any railroad company or companies heretofore chartered on the route prescribed in this act; but no such consolidation shall be with any competing through line of railroads to the Pacific Ocean. The right of way through the public lands is granted to the extent of 200 feet in width on each side of the railroad, wherever it may go over public lands, and grounds are also granted for stations, buildings, workshops, wharves, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, water stations and such other structures as may be necessary, not exceeding forty acres at any one point. There is also granted every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of the railway through the Territories of the United States and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of the railway in California, where the same shall not have been sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a pre-emption or homestead claim may not have attached at the time that said road is definitely fixed. In such cases, other lands are to be furnished. All lands granted which shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of within three years after completion of the entire road, shall be subject to settlement and preemption like other lands, at the price to be fixed and paid to the Company, not exceeding an average of \$2.50 per acre.

The Company shall have power and authority to issue two kinds of bonds, secured by mortgage, namely: First, Construc-

tion Bonds. Second, Land Bonds. Construction Bonds shall be secured by mortgage: First, on all or any portion of the franchises, road-bed or track of said railway, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; land bonds shall be secured by mortgage first on all or any portion of the lands hereby granted. Whenever the Company shall complete the first and each succeeding section of twenty consecutive miles of railway, and put it in running order as a first-class road, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause patents to be issued conveying to the Company the number of sections of land opposite to and coterminous with said completed road to which it shall be entitled for each section so complete.

The road shall be constructed of iron or steel rails manufactured from American ore, except such as may have been purchased or already contracted for. The construction of the railway shall commence simultaneously at San Diego and a point at or near Marshall, Texas, to be completed within ten years. The road shall be subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, and all other governmental service at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the price paid by private parties for the same kind of service; and the Government shall at all times have a preference in the use of the same for the purpose aforesaid. It shall not be lawful for any of the directors, either in their individual capacity, or as members of an incorporated or joint stock company, to make contract for the construction, equipment or running of its road, or to have any interest therein; and all such contracts or agreements are hereby declared null and void; and all money or property received under such contracts or agreements may be recovered back for the benefit of the Company by any stockholder.

**Pennsylvania Railroad.**—PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 21.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in this city to-day. The revenue for the year amounted to \$17,531,706, being an increase over last year of \$280,895. The net earnings for the year amounted to \$2,531,706. In reply to inquiries, Vice-President Scott said: "There are pending negotiations for a lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which we think will be highly beneficial to this Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad has no interest in the Union Pacific Railroad. The extensions of the Pennsylvania Railroad now are limited to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and as leading from these centres others forming connections with New Orleans, and other lines to the Pacific coast."

**The Bergen Tunnel Difficulty Settled.**—The Bergen tunnel difficulty has at length been amicably settled. At a meeting on Saturday last, at which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was represented by Moses Taylor and Samuel Sloan and Job Bruhin, and the Erie by Jay Gould, definite settlement was arrived at on the following basis:

1. The use of Bergen tunnel in common by both companies for ten years, the Erie to receive a rental for use of tunnel of \$100,000 per annum, said rent to be paid by the two companies in proportion to their tonnage.

2. The business of Binghamton and Syracuse, to and from New York, to be divided equally between the Erie Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the whole to be worked as a common line from New York to Syracuse and Oswego.

**Morris and Essex Railroad.**—According to the annual report of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, recently presented to the Legislature, the capital stock is \$11,900,950; funded debt, \$12,184,000; other indebtedness, \$20,205 57; construction account, \$23,300,000. The receipts for the year 1870 were \$2,858,452 68; expenses, \$1,900,931 18; balance, \$957,521 50. Two payments of interest of seven per cent. have been made to the stockholders by the lessees.

**Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.**—The capital stock is \$15,000,000; old mortgage bonds, \$394,000; mortgage bonds of 1890, \$2,837,000; accounts payable, \$1,568,043 35; total, \$19,799,043 35. The receipts for last year were \$4,393,514 12, derived from the following sources: Passengers, \$1,118,147 20; merchandise, \$1,172,870 63; coal, \$1,954,550 56; mail, express, rents, &c., \$147,945 73. The quantity of coal carried during the year was 2,754,713 tons.

**Camden and Amboy New Loan.**—This company lately sold in London £500,000 sterling 6 per cent mortgage bonds, free from all Federal or State taxation. The bonds are of £200 each, and the price of issue 92 per cent, or £184 per bond. The repayment of the bonds is secured by an annual sinking fund of 2 per cent.

**The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad,** now running to Thayer, 110 miles south of Lawrence, 135 miles from Kansas City, is soon to be constructed westward 50 or 60 miles to, or nearly to the Arkansas river, intersecting the great Texas cattle trade to Abilene.

**Railway Progress in California.**—The San Francisco *Bulletin*, quoting our figures of railway progress in the Northwest during 1870, supplies the omission of the Pacific coast (of which we could not obtain the data), with approximately correct figures from memory. During 1870 track was laid on the following roads in about the proportion named: California and Oregon, 40; San Joaquin Valley, 20; Vallejo and Marysville, 42; Southern Pacific, 34; Los Angeles, Wilmington and San Pedro, 18; Petaluma and Santa Rosa, 15; San Rafael and San Quentin, 34; Copperopolis, 31; total, 171 miles. On several of the roads named there is a considerable amount of grading done, and all that are incomplete will be pushed more rapidly this year. The showing for 1870 is small, but all the leading roads named are important projects, and with the revival of business will be prosecuted to an early completion, including several connecting roads, such as the Sonoma branch of the Vallejo, and the straight line branch of the Central Pacific, between Sacramento and San Francisco. Oregon built about 100 miles of road during 1870, and Nevada 35. In Washington Territory a beginning is to be made immediately on the Northern Pacific. Grading on the eastern end is already vigorously under way. The *Bulletin* estimates that there will be 500 or 600 miles of road built on the coast during the current year, unless the Supreme Court of California should decide against the constitutionality of local subsidies.—*N. Y. Daily Bulletin*.

**Virginia Coupon Bonds.**—Holders of Virginia coupon bonds are notified that all such as have memoranda or endorsement upon them are considered as being mutilated by the New York stock board, and they have determined not to pass any of them. Persons having such bonds can, by application to the Treasurer of Virginia, get them renewed in such a manner as will do away with all trouble.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific		Chicago and Alton		Chicago & Northwestern		Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific		Clev. Col. Cin. & I.	
1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1871.
(742 m.)	(800 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(405 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(530 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)
\$413,104	\$54,480	\$343,181	\$393,978	\$43,555	\$802,092	\$706,024	\$351,767	\$401,275	\$201,500
394,176	315,098	323,825	344,366	344,366	830,286	753,782	319,441	449,654	218,600
488,331	388,726	344,366	344,366	344,366	1,142,165	858,359	645,789	500,393	244,161
633,758	328,390	324,653	324,653	324,653	1,112,190	929,077	388,385	443,300	246,046
768,719	345,832	345,832	345,832	345,832	1,268,414	1,177,897	449,932	507,900	360,169
729,274	402,854	411,986	411,986	411,986	1,251,350	1,154,529	523,841	529,512	274,021
783,099	351,044	421,485	421,485	421,485	1,157,056	1,080,946	455,606	462,400	249,353
807,815	403,231	501,049	501,049	501,049	1,037,973	1,246,913	632,652	556,100	319,012
777,183	506,623	498,635	498,635	498,635	1,305,672	1,375,171	736,664	597,600	317,887
828,447	468,212	488,658	488,658	488,658	1,371,780	1,371,780	584,155	638,122	329,230
746,800	397,515	432,492	432,492	432,492	1,140,145	1,037,963	479,236	626,236	319,573
612,805	340,350	386,598	386,598	386,598	845,708	845,708	393,468	393,468	284,156
7,983,513	4,681,562	4,861,731	4,861,731	4,861,731	13,353,461	13,353,461	5,960,936	5,960,936	3,280,420
Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Illino. Central		Marietta and Cincinnati		Michigan Central		Milwaukee & St. Paul		North Missouri	
1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(825 m.)	(936 m.)	(404 m.)	(530 m.)
\$659,137	\$654,587	\$639,540	\$639,540	\$639,540	\$639,540	\$454,130	\$396,171	\$396,171	\$396,171
524,693	663,391	90,298	98,275	98,275	320,636	329,127	330,233	382,823	196,207
709,644	644,374	104,585	101,379	101,379	386,527	380,430	420,774	377,000	231,161
508,282	597,571	106,641	106,246	106,246	411,814	412,030	460,287	443,133	260,400
604,974	695,253	109,752	110,213	110,213	403,646	406,283	630,844	430,700	259,000
778,260	759,214	117,695	111,117	111,117	366,623	363,187	678,800	755,737	208,493
696,238	645,768	116,198	111,127	111,127	329,590	326,891	586,342	636,434	196,730
841,363	861,357	129,096	118,407	118,407	353,569	378,880	525,363	661,026	229,000
979,400	870,584	142,014	132,998	132,998	473,546	467,990	724,514	808,318	264,600
914,406	862,171	135,376	153,531	153,531	490,772	511,477	1,039,811	908,313	234,962
814,413	841,900	129,306	144,023	144,023	448,419	453,873	801,163	791,014	266,836
696,677	755,232	110,857	141,376	141,376	374,542	423,735	496,550	529,758	255,736
8,823,482	8,851,492	1,391,345	1,418,865	1,418,865	4,749,163	4,791,895	7,250,668	8,120,427	2,832,489
Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Ohio & Mississippi		Pacific of Mo.		Iron Mt.		St. L. Alton & T. Haute		Toledo, Wab. Western	
1869.	1870.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
(541 m.)	(340 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)
\$16,355	\$156,234	\$202,447	\$212,005	\$102,760	\$132,622	\$132,622	\$132,622	\$284,192	\$275,000
216,080	218,224	267,867	267,867	267,867	127,817	128,788	128,788	240,394	233,645
221,459	253,053	264,874	264,874	264,874	175,950	172,216	172,216	312,704	295,298
214,409	270,933	284,550	284,550	284,550	171,808	172,347	172,347	311,832	318,699
218,639	246,266	283,000	283,000	283,000	157,397	155,081	155,081	312,529	340,892
222,236	249,987	263,328	263,328	263,328	154,132	150,719	150,719	348,890	348,632
192,264	211,219	260,449	260,449	260,449	144,164	144,164	144,164	310,800	322,756
\$75,220	\$300,971	343,194	343,194	343,194	186,888	167,305	167,305	450,346	466,431
292,820	318,957	356,677	356,677	356,677	202,398	175,433	175,433	470,720	508,042
\$38,044	\$255,187	241,373	241,373	241,373	204,552	193,284	193,284	423,368	451,263
298,027	316,054	324,659	324,659	324,659	189,351	152,009	152,009	323,378	425,687
264,896	250,471	271,307	271,307	271,307	168,559	137,794	137,794	434,283	386,254
\$1,915,547	\$1,188,137	3,479,776	3,443,632	3,443,632	2,014,542	2,014,542	2,014,542	4,252,342	4,226,429
Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Union Pacific		St. L. & N. W.		St. L. & N. W.		St. L. & N. W.		St. L. & N. W.	
1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)	(1038 m.)
\$528,329	\$528,329	\$528,329	\$528,329	\$528,329	\$528,329	\$528,329	\$528,329	\$528,329	\$528,329
500,130	500,130	500,130	500,130	500,130	500,130	500,130	500,130	500,130	500,130
530,230	530,230	530,230	530,230	530,230	530,230	530,230	530,230	530,230	530,230
680,970	680,970	680,970	680,970	680,970	680,970	680,970	680,970	680,970	680,970
802,580	802,580	802,580	802,580	802,580	802,580	802,580	802,580	802,580	802,580
746,450	746,450	746,450	746,450	746,450	746,450	746,450	746,450	746,450	746,450
643,458	643,458	643,458	643,458	643,458	643,458	643,458	643,458	643,458	643,458
654,050	654,050	654,050	654,050	654,050	654,050	654,050	654,050	654,050	654,050
728,535	728,535	728,535	728,535	728,535	728,535	728,535	728,535	728,535	728,535
719,628	719,628	719,628	719,628	719,628	719,628	719,628	719,628	719,628	719,628
571,379	571,379	571,379	571,379	571,379	571,379	571,379	571,379	571,379	571,379
482,828	482,828	482,828	482,828	482,828	482,828	482,828	482,828	482,828	482,828
7,522,112	7,522,112	7,522,112	7,522,112	7,522,112	7,522,112	7,522,112	7,522,112	7,522,112	7,522,112
Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year



## RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

COMPANIES.				DIVIDEND.				COMPANIES.				DIVIDEND.			
For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				Last paid.				For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				Last paid.			
RAILROADS.								PASSENGER RAILROADS.							
COMPANIES.	Stock Out-stand- ing.	Periods.	Last paid.	COMPANIES.	Stock Out-stand- ing.	Periods.	Last paid.	COMPANIES.	Stock Out-stand- ing.	Periods.	Last paid.	COMPANIES.	Stock Out-stand- ing.	Periods.	Last paid.
Albany & Susquehanna	100	3,335,000	First div.	July, '71	Old Colony & Newport, Jan. 21, 1870	100	4,959,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Atlantic & St. Lawrence	100	2,494,900	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3
Allegheny Valley, No. 251	50	2,241,250	Jan. & July.	.....	Orange, Alexan. & Manassas	100	2,488,757	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Atlanta and West Point, No. 279	100	1,232,200	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	.....
Atlantic and Gulf	100	3,691,200	Sept., '70	.....	Oswego and Syracuse, No. 252	50	482,400	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Augusta and Savannah	100	733,700	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
Atlan. & St. Lawrence	100	2,494,900	Jan., '71	.....	Pacific (of Missouri) No. 253	100	3,711,196	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Baltimore and Ohio, No. 250	100	5,625,252	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	4
Atlanta and West Point, No. 279	100	1,232,200	Jan. & July.	.....	Panama, No. 275	100	7,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Boston and Albany, Jan. 21	100	19,411,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5
Augusta and Savannah	100	733,700	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Philadelphia and Erie, No. 255	50	6,004,200	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Bost. Con. & Mont. No. 373	100	840,000	May & Nov.	May, '70	3
Baltimore and Ohio, No. 250	100	5,625,252	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	do do pref.	50	2,400,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Boston, Hartford & Erie, No. 247	100	25,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	4
Boston and Albany, Jan. 21	100	19,411,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Philadelp. & Read, Feb. 11, 50	100	30,401,600	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Boston and Lowell, Jan. 21	500	2,215,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	4
Boston, Hartford & Erie, No. 247	100	25,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Philad. & T. & W. Water	50	30,401,600	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Boston and Maine, Jan. 21	100	4,550,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5
Boston and Lowell, Jan. 21	500	2,215,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Phila. Ger. & Norris, No. 255	100	1,099,120	Feb. & Aug.	Dec., '70	Boston and Providence, Jan. 21	100	3,700,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5
Boston and Maine, Jan. 21	100	4,550,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Philadelp. & Baltimore	50	1,597,250	April & Oct.	Dec., '70	Buffalo, New York and Erie	100	950,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
Boston and Providence, Jan. 21	100	3,700,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb. & Connellsville, No. 255	50	1,793,926	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,254,406	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5
Buffalo, New York and Erie	100	950,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Pittsb. & St. Louis, No. 255	50	3,000,000	.....	.....	Camden and Atlantic, No. 251	50	377,100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,254,406	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	do do do	50	2,400,000	.....	.....	do do preferred	50	723,200	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5
Camden and Atlantic, No. 251	50	377,100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. Guar. No. 249	100	19,714,285	Quarterly.	Jan., '71	Camden and Erie, No. 250	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	5
do do preferred	50	723,200	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Portland & Kennebec, No. 253	100	616,700	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Cape Cod, Jan. 21	60	915,577	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	5
Cape Cod, Jan. 21	60	915,577	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Portland, Saco & Ports, No. 276	100	1,500,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Catawissa, No. 255	50	1,159,500	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	3 1/2
Catawissa, No. 255	50	1,159,500	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Providence & Worcester, Jan. 21, 100	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	do do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	5
do do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Richmond & Saratoga, No. 252	100	6,000,000	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	Cedar Rapids and Missouri	100	769,600	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	1.25
Cedar Rapids and Missouri	100	769,600	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Richmond & Danville, No. 253	100	4,000,000	.....	.....	Cent. Georgia & Bank, Co. No. 243	100	4,666,800	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	4 & 8
Cent. Georgia & Bank, Co. No. 243	100	4,666,800	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Richmond & Petersburg, No. 253	100	87,100	.....	.....	Central of New Jersey, No. 270	100	15,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	4 & 8
Central of New Jersey, No. 270	100	15,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Rome, Watert. & Ogd., No. 245	100	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Central Ohio	100	4,000,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	3
Central Ohio	100	4,000,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Rutland, No. 248	100	3,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	do do preferred	100	4,000,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	3
do do preferred	100	4,000,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	2,623,750	.....	.....	Central Pacific No. 288	50	48,378,740	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3
Central Pacific No. 288	50	48,378,740	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Schenck Valley, No. 253	50	576,050	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Charlotte, Col. & Aug. No. 257	100	2,028,925	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3
Charlotte, Col. & Aug. No. 257	100	2,028,925	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Shenkin Valley & Pottsville	50	889,450	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Chesapeake and Ohio, No. 251	100	7,045,000	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	3
Chesapeake and Ohio, No. 251	100	7,045,000	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	Shore Line Railway	100	635,200	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Chicago and Alton, No. 248	100	2,425,400	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	3
Chicago and Alton, No. 248	100	2,425,400	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	South Carolina No. 243	100	1,265,600	.....	.....	do do preferred	100	2,425,400	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	3
do do preferred	100	2,425,400	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	South Side (P. & L.)	100	1,265,600	.....	.....	Chic. & Burling. & Quincy, No. 368	100	17,390,000	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	3
Chic. & Burling. & Quincy, No. 368	100	17,390,000	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	Syracuse, Bingham & N. Y. No. 252	100	3,369,500	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Chic. & Rock Is. & Pac. No. 263	100	7,000,000	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	4
Chic. & Rock Is. & Pac. No. 263	100	7,000,000	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	Terre Haute and Indianapolis	50	1,088,120	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Chic. & Hamilton & Dayton, No. 282	100	3,500,000	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	4
Chic. & Hamilton & Dayton, No. 282	100	3,500,000	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	100	2,700,000	.....	.....	Cin., Richm. & Chicago, No. 263	50	382,600	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	4
Cin., Richm. & Chicago, No. 263	50	382,600	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	do do W. D. 3d pref.	100	1,700,000	.....	.....	Cin., Sand. & Cleve., No. 278	50	2,967,300	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	3 1/2
Cin., Sand. & Cleve., No. 278	50	2,967,300	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Toledo, Wabash & West, No. 255	100	1,000,000	.....	.....	do do do pref.	50	426,616	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	3
do do do pref.	50	426,616	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	do do do pref.	100	1,000,000	May & Nov.	May, '70	Cincinnati & Zanesville, No. 236	50	1,163,650	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	3
Cincinnati & Zanesville, No. 236	50	1,163,650	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Union Pacific	100	36,745,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Cleveland & Mahoning, No. 247	50	2,056,750	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	3 1/2
Cleveland & Mahoning, No. 247	50	2,056,750	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Utica and Black River	100	1,640,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Cleveland and Dayton, No. 282	100	5,946,200	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	5
Cleveland and Dayton, No. 282	100	5,946,200	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Vermont and Canada	100	2,560,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Jan. 28	50	4,945,658	Quarterly.	Feb., '71	3 1/2
Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Jan. 28	50	4,945,658	Quarterly.	Feb., '71	Vermont & Massachu., Jan. 21, 100	100	2,560,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Colum. & Chic. & Ind. No. 247	100	1,100,000	Quarterly.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
Colum. & Chic. & Ind. No. 247	100	1,100,000	Quarterly.	Dec., '70	do do pref.	100	2,960,800	.....	.....	Concord and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	3 1/2
Concord and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Western (N. Carolina)	100	555,500	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Connecticut River, Jan. 21	100	1,700,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
Connecticut River, Jan. 21	100	1,700,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	West Jersey, No. 250	100	1,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '70	Cumberland Valley, No. 255	50	1,316,900	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	4
Cumberland Valley, No. 255	50	1,316,900	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	Worcester and Nashua, Jan. 21, 100	100	1,400,555	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Dayton and Michigan, No. 263	50	2,400,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
Dayton and Michigan, No. 263	50	2,400,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Chesapeake and Delaware	50	1,983,555	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Delaware	50	1,107,200	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
Delaware	50	1,107,200	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Chesapeake Division	25	8,229,594	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Delaware, Lack. & West, No. 255	50	16,275,500	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	6 1/2
Delaware, Lack. & West, No. 255	50	16,275,500	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Delaware and Hudson	100	15,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Detroit and Milwaukee, No. 249	50	422,350	December	Dec., '69	3 1/2
Detroit and Milwaukee, No. 249	50	422,350	December	Dec., '69	Delaware and Haritan	100	4,959,400	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Dubuque and Sioux City	50	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
Dubuque and Sioux City	50	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Lehigh Coal and Nav., No. 256	50	8,239,800	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Eastern (Mass.), Jan. 21	100	4,062,600	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
Eastern (Mass.), Jan. 21	100	4,062,600	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Monongahela Navigation Co.	50	728,100	Jan. & July.	July, '70	East Pennsylvania, No. 255	50	1,309,200	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
East Pennsylvania, No. 255	50	1,309,200	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Morris (consolidated) No. 254	100	1,025,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Elmira & Williamsport, No. 253	50	3,292,400	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	3 1/2
Elmira & Williamsport, No. 253	50	3,292,400	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	do do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Erie, Jan. 21	100	75,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '66	3 1/2
Erie, Jan. 21	100	75,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '66	Pennsylvania	50	4,300,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	do do preferred	100	8,539,500	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
do do preferred	100	8,539,500	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Schenck Valley Navigat'n (consol.)	50	1,908,307	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Erie and Pittsburgh, No. 253	50	996,500	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
Erie and Pittsburgh, No. 253	50	996,500	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Susquehanna & T. & W. Water	50	2,888,977	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Fitchburg	100	3,640,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
Fitchburg	100	3,640,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Union, preferred	50	2,907,350	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Georgia, No. 259	100	4,136,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
Georgia, No. 259	100	4,136,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	West Branch & Seneca	50	1,100,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Hannibal and St. Joseph, Jan. 28	100	4,131,700	Quarterly.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
Hannibal and St. Joseph, Jan. 28	100	4,131,700	Quarterly.	Dec., '70	Coal-American	25	1,500,000	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '71	do do pref.	100	4,800,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	3 1/2
do do pref.	100	4,800,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Ashburton	50	2,500,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '6						



## NATIONAL AND STATE SECURITIES.

DENOMINATION.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.	Principal Due.	DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.	Principal Due.
Marked thus * are in default for interest				Marked thus * are in default for interest			
National (F. b. 1, 1871).				Bounty Fund Loan .....			
Bearing Coin Interest—				do do do (sterling) .....	4,383,500	5	May & Nov.
Loan of '61 (act Feb. 8, '61), reg....	13,446,000	6	Jan. & July	War Loan (currency) .....	4,000,744	5	Apr. & Oct.
do '61 (do do do), reg....	4,969,000	6	do	Troy & Greenf. RR. Loan (st'g) .....	554,180	5	Apr. & Oct.
Oreg. War (act Mar. 2, '61), yearly	945,000	6	Jan. & July	do do do (home) .....	966,500	5	do
do do do do do, yearly	174,202,150	6	Jan. & July	do do do (sterling) .....	2,952,400	5	do
Loans (acts July 17 & Aug 5, '61), reg.	10,115,950	6	do	Southern Vermont RR. Loan....	200,900	5	Apr. & Oct.
do (do do do), reg....	110,347,950	6	do	Eastern Railroad Loan....	50,000	5	Jan. & July
Loan: 5-20's (act Feb. 25, '62), reg....	383,732,240	6	May & Nov.	Norwich & Worces. RR. Loan....	400,000	6	do
do (do do do), reg....	57,512,500	6	do	Bot. Harb. & Erie RR. (st'rl.)	3,599,024	5	do
Loan: 5-20's (act Mar. 3, '64), reg....	48,495,550	6	do	Harbor Land Improvement L.	230,000	5	Jan. & July
do (do do do), reg....	54,301,600	6	May & Nov	<b>MICHIGAN (Jan. 1, '71) \$2,342,000:</b>			
Loan: 5-20's (act Mar. 3, '65), reg....	1,940,040	6	do	Renewal Loan Bonds .....	160,000	6	Jan. & July
do (do do do), reg....	74,084,750	6	Jan. & July	Two Million Loan .....	1,621,000	6	do
Loan: 5-20's (act Mar. 3, '65N), reg....	193,652,350	6	do	War Bounty Bonds .....	478,000	7	May & Nov
do (do do do), reg....	88,020,240	6	Jan. & July	Ste Marie Canal Bonds .....	88,000	6	Jan. & July
Loan: 5-20's (act Mar. 3, '65), reg....	251,744,000	6	do	<b>MINNESOTA (Dec. '70) \$350,000:</b>			
do (do do do), reg....	10,353,000	6	Jan. & July	State Buildings Loans .....	100,000	7	Jan. & July
Loan: 5-20's (act Mar. 3, '65), reg....	29,313,250	6	do	do do do .....	100,000	7	do
do (do do do), reg....	6,020,000	5	Jan. & July	do do do 1869 .....	50,000	7	do
Loan of '58 (act June 14, '58), reg.	13,980,000	5	do	Sionx War Loan 1862 .....	100,000	7	May & Nov
do (do do do), reg....	135,660,000	5	Mar. & Sept.	<b>MISSOURI (Jan. 1, '71) \$20,866,000:</b>			
do (do do do), reg....	58,907,300	5	do	State Bonds .....	438,000	6	Jan. & July
Bearing Currency Interest—				Bonds of 1868 .....	2,747,000	6	do
3 p. c. Certif. (act of Mar. 2, '67).	42,085,000	3		Bonds to North M. RR. ....	2,962,000	6	do
Certificates of indebtedness, 1870.	678,362	4	Mar. & Sep.	Bonds to Cairo & Fulton RR.	392,000	6	do
<b>State Securities.</b>				Bonds to Platte Co RR. ....	504,000	6	do
<b>ALABAMA (Oct. 1, '70) \$14,162,800:</b>				Bonds to Iron Mountain RR.	2,379,000	6	do
State Bonds .....	168,000	5	May & Nov.	Pacific RR. ....	5,419,000	6	do
do do (extended) .....	1,941,000	5	do	S. W. Br. Pacific RR .....	1,456,000	6	do
do do do (do) .....	473,300	5	do	S. W. Br. Pacific RR (guar.) ..	1,589,000	7	do
Sterling bonds of 1850 .....	688,000	6	June.	Humboldt & St. Joseph RR....	3,000,000	6	do
Sterling Bonds (extended) .....	712,800	5	Jan. & July	<b>NEVADA (Dec. 1870) \$558,700:</b>			
do do do .....	82,500	6	do	Bonds of 1867 .....	500,800	15	Jan & July
New Bonds, 1886 & 1868 .....	1,477,700	8	Jan. & July	<b>N. HAMPSHIRE (Jan., '71) \$2,402,000:</b>			
New Bonds, 1870, gold .....	300,000	8	Jan. & July	War Debt of July, '61-'62 .....	899,200	6	Jan. & July
Endorsement for RR's (about).	8,480,000	8		do of Sept. 1, 1864 .....	600,000	6	Mar & Sep
<b>ARKANSAS (April, '70) \$4,425,000:</b>				do of July 1, 1866 .....	1,000,000	6	Apr. & Oct.
Bonds of 1869 .....	4,425,000	6	Jan. & July	<b>N. JERSEY (Feb., '71) \$2,896,200:</b>			
Little Rock & Ft. S., Act. '68 .....	1,500,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	War Bonds of 1861 (tax free).	1,299,900	6	Jan. & July
<b>CALIFORNIA (April, '70) \$4,122,500:</b>				do of 1863 (tax free) .....	1,002,300	6	do
Civil Bonds of 1857. .... (Gold)	2,138,000	7	Jan. & July	do do do .....	593,400	6	do
do do of 1860 .....	138,500	7	do	<b>N. YORK (Oct. 1870) \$38,641,606:</b>			
Soldiers' Relief Bonds. ....	424,500	7	do	Bounty Fund Bonds, coupon.	1,478,000	7	Jan. & July
do do do .....	805,000	7	do	do do do registered .....	21,089,000	7	do
<b>CONNECTICUT (Apr. 1, '70) \$7,375,900:</b>				General Fund Bonds .....	1,910,082	6	do
War Bonds (Jan., '61) 10-20 year	2,000,000	6	Jan. & July	do do do .....	800,000	6	do
do do (Jan., '63) 20 years.	2,000,000	6	do	do do do .....	900,000	5	do
do do (Jan., '64) 20 years.	2,000,000	6	do	do do do (no interest) .....	348,000	5	do
do do (Oct., '64) 10 or 30 y'r	2,000,000	6	April & Oct.	Canal Fund Stock .....	2,257,900	6	J. A. J. & O.
do (non-taxab.) (Oct. '65) 20 y'r	2,000,000	6	do	do do do .....	5,150,100	6	Various.
<b>FLORIDA (Feb., '69) \$500,000:</b>				do do do .....	2,099,000	6	Apr. & Oct.
State Bonds .....	500,000	7	June & Dec	do do do .....	475,000	6	do
<b>GEORGIA (Jan., '70) \$6,014,500:</b>				do do do .....	830,000	6	June & Dec.
Western & Atlantic RR. Bonds.	100,000	7	Jan. & July	do do do .....	1,700,420	5	Jan. & July
do do do .....	176,000	7	May & Nov.	<b>NORTH CAROLINA (Oct., '70):</b>			
Western & Atlantic RR. Bonds.	1,519,000	6	Jan. & July	Railroad Bonds, old .....	4,738,800	.....	Jan. & July
do do do .....	75,000	6	May & Nov.	do do do .....	3,639,400	.....	Apr. & Oct.
Atlantic & Gulf RR. Bonds.	734,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	Railroad Bonds, new .....	2,636,000	.....	Jan. & July
Bonds, per act March 12, 1865.	3,900,000	7	Jan. & July	do do do .....	1,739,000	.....	Apr. & Oct.
<b>ILLINOIS (Mar., 1871):</b>				Funding Bonds, since war....	2,417,400	.....	Jan. & July
Interest Bonds of 1847 .....	980,696	6	do	do do do .....	1,741,400	.....	Apr. & Oct.
Interest stock of 1857 .....	134,211	6	do	Other bonds do do do .....	385,000	.....	Jan. & July
Refunded Stock Bonds .....	348,000	6	do	do do do do .....	100,000	.....	Apr. & Oct.
Normal University bonds .....	45,000	6	do	Special Tax Bonds do do .....	11,407,000	.....	do
Thornton Loan bonds .....	103,000	6	Mar. & Sep.	<b>OHIO (Nov., '70) \$9,732,077:</b>			
War Bonds .....	416,800	6	Jan. & July	Loan due after 31st Dec., 1870.	1,284,317	6	Jan. & July
<b>KANSAS (Jan., '71) \$1,341,975:</b>				do do 31st Dec., 1875 .....	1,600,000	6	do
Civil Bonds, 1861 to 1869 .....	990,475	6 & 7	Jan. & July	do do 30th June, 1881 .....	4,935,300	6	do
Military .....	346,000	7	do	do do 31st Dec., 1886 .....	2,400,000	6	do
<b>KENTUCKY (Oct., '70) \$1,424,394:</b>				Domestic Bonds (Union Loan)	366,975	6	May & Nov
Bonds of 1841-'42 .....	913,000	6	S. F. \$4,599.	<b>OKLAHOMA (Sept., '68) \$176,150:</b>			
Bonds of 1843 .....	66,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	Relief and Bounty Bonds.	176,156	7	Jan. & July
Bonds of 1843 .....	94,000	5	April & Oct	<b>PENNSA (Dec 1 70) \$31,107,168:</b>			
Bonds for Military Purposes.	309,300	6	Various.	Stock Loan (of 1840) .....	562,410	5	Jan. & July
Bonds held by B'd of Education	1,648,289	.....		Inclined Plane (1849) .....	400,000	6	Apr. & Oct.
<b>LOUISIANA Dec., '70, \$17,721,300:</b>				Coupon Bonds (1852) .....	384,000	5	Jan. & July
Charity Hospital .....	80,000	5	Mar. & Sept	do do do .....	112,000	4 3/4	do
1863, Relief of State Treasury	750,000	6	Jan. & July	do do do (1853) .....	272,000	5	Feb. & Aug
Bonds to various railroads.	2,435,000	6	Various.	Military Loan (1861) .....	2,769,250	6	do
1865, Levee Bonds .....	1,000,000	8	May & Nov.	Stock Loan (1867) .....	4,731,300	6	do
1867, do do .....	4,000,000	6	Mar. & Sep.	do do do .....	92,850	5	do
1870, do do .....	3,000,000	8	Jan. & July	do do do .....	7,890,550	6	do
1866, Funding Coupons	997,300	6	Jan. & July	do do do .....	90,400	5	do
Boeuf & Crocodi e Navi Co.	80,000	8	Jan. & July	do do do .....	9,237,050	6	do
Relief of P. J. Kennedy.	134,000	8	Jan. & July	do do do .....	726,900	5	do
1869, Penitentiary Bonds.	300,000	7	Mar. & Sept	<b>RR. Isl. (April, '70) \$2,916,500:</b>			
'70 Fund Floati g Debt, &c. ....	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	War Bonds of 1862 .....	1,109,000	6	Mar. & Sept.
Miss. & Mex. Gulf Ship Can'l, '69	474,000	7.3	Mar. & Sep.	do do of 1863 .....	239,000	6	Apr. & Oct.
N. Louisiana & Texas RR, 1869.	546,000	8	Apr. & Oct.	do do of 1863 .....	736,000	6	Jan. & July
<b>MAINE (Jan. 1, '71) \$8,067,900:</b>				do do of 1864 .....	841,000	6	Feb. & Aug
Civil Loan Bonds, 1855-61 .....	351,000	6	Various.	<b>S CAROLINA (Nov. '70) \$7,665,908:</b>			
War Loan of 1861 .....	800,000	6	do	Fire Loan Stock (act '38) .....	303,343	6	Jan. & July
do do of 1863 .....	525,000	6	Mar. & Sept	do do Bonds (lien on Bank)	484,000	5	do
Bounty Loan of 1863 .....	475,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	State House st'ks (acts '56-'63).	1,479,632	6	do
War Loan of 1864 .....	2,332,500	6	Apr. & Oct.	Blue Ridge RR b's (act '54).	970,000	6	do
Municipal War Debts assumed.	3,084,400	6	S. F. \$7,317.	Conversion stock of 1868 .....	64,000	6	do
<b>MARYLAND (Oct., '70) \$13,317,475:</b>				Funded debt of '66 .....	1,131,700	6	do
Baltimore & Ohio RR sterling.	2,288,888	5	J. A. J. & O.	Bonds 1868-69 .....	8,193,900	6	J. & J. A. & O
do do converted.	448,500	5	do	<b>TENNESSEE (Oct., '70) \$28,539,502:</b>			
Cheapeake & Ohio Canal, st'g.	1,855,335	5	do	Bonds (loaned to RR's, etc.) ..	24,008,500	6	Jan. & July
do do converted.	1,687,345	5	do	Bonds endorsed on RR's .....	2,172,000	6	do
do do 1834 .....	1,403,146	5	do	* Funded Interest (new bonds) ..	4,069,503	6	Long
Baltimore & Susq. RR .....	269,000	5	do	State Bonds (debt proper) .....	1,706,000	6	Apr. & Oct.
do do .....	429,000	6	do	do do do do .....	239,166	5 1/2	do
Annap. & Elkridge RR .....	96,420	6	do	do do do do .....	1,398,640	5	do
Susq. & Tide W. Canal, sterling	773,000	5	do	All int. funded to Jan., 1871.	4,197,861	.....	.....
do do converted.	215,622	5	do	Bank of Tennessee Notes .....	1,500,000	.....	.....
Eastern Shore RR .....	20,131	5	do	<b>VERMONT (Feb., '71) \$1,226,000:</b>			
Bounty Loan .....	3,651,300	6	do	War Loan Bonds, coupon .....	1,025,000	6	Jan. & Dec.
S. uthern Relief bonds .....	100,000	6	do	do do reg .....	201,000	6	do
<b>MASSACHUSETTS (Ja. 1, '71) \$26,318,348:</b>				<b>VIRGINIA, Jan. '71 (47,390,589):</b>			
State Almshouse Loan .....	100,000	5	May & Nov.	Old Bonds, coupon .....	11,108,000	6	Jan. & July
do do do .....	110,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	do do do registered .....	21,617,578	6	do
State House Loan .....	165,000	5	do	do do do .....	63,004	5	do
Lunatic Hospital, &c., Loan .....	94,000	5	Jan. & July	Old Bonds, sterling coupon .....	1,865,000	6	Jan. & July
Lunatic Hospital (West. Mass)	50,000	6	June & Dec	Funding Bonds, 866, coupon ..	1,478,000	5	do
Loan, funding Public Debt .....	100,000	5	June & Dec.	do do do reg .....	1,872,468	6	do
Back Bay Lands Loan .....	220,000	6	May & Nov.	do do do 1877 coupon .....	1,895,500	6	do
Union Fund Loan .....	3,000,000	6	Jan. & July	do do do sterling .....	466,250	5	do
do do do .....	600,000	5	do	Interest fund b'd, due Jan., '67.	628,359	.....	.....
Coast Defense Loan .....	9889						

## RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.  
Pages 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published next week.

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED					COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED				
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.					For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.				
Amount Outstanding	Rate.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	Amount Outstanding	Rate.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.
		When paid.	Where paid.				When paid.	Where paid.	
<b>Railroads:</b>					<b>Railroads:</b>				
<i>Mobile &amp; Montgomery</i> (May 1, '69):	1,200,000	8	M. & N.	New York 1888	State works purchase	6,082,538	5	A. & O.	Harrisburg Philadel.
1st Mortgage					Short Bonds (debentures)	1,114,224	6	Q. U. I. y.	" 70-71
<i>Montgomery &amp; Eufaula</i> (May, '70):	472,000	8	M. & S.	New York 1886	<i>Pennsylvania &amp; N. Y.</i> (Nov., '69):				
1st M. by State of Ala.					1st Mortgage, guaranteed	3,000,000	7	...	Philadel. 18..
<i>Morris &amp; Essex</i> (Jan., '70):	5,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York 1914	<i>Peoria &amp; Bureau Val.</i> (Jan. 1, '70):				
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	3,000,000	7	F. & A.	" 1891	1st Mortgage, guaranteed	600,000	8	J. & J.	New York 18..
2d Mortgage	600,000	7	J. & J.	" 1900	<i>Peoria &amp; Jackson</i> (Jan. 1, '70):				
Convertible bonds	2,000,000	7	F. & A.	" 1889	1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1894
<i>Nashv. &amp; Chattanooga</i> (July 1, '69):	1,516,000	6	J. & J.	New York 1890	<i>Philadel. &amp; Balt. Cent.</i> (Nov., '69):				
1st Mort., endorsed by Tenn.					1st Mortgage	800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel. 1891
<i>Nashville &amp; Decatur</i> (Oct. 1, '68):	2,465,176	6	J. & J.	New York 90-92	<i>Philadelphia &amp; Erie</i> (Feb., '70):				
1st Mort. (State loans)	500,000	10	A. & O.	Nashville. 1887	1st Mort. (Sunbury & Erie RR.)	1,000,000	7	A. & O.	Philadel. 1877
<i>Newark &amp; New York</i> (Jan., '70):	120,500	7	J. & J.	Bridgeport. 1876	1st Mort. Phil. & Erie (gold)	3,000,000	6	A. & O.	Philadel. 1881
1st Mortgage, 1867	600,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1887	do do do (currency)	2,000,000	6	A. & O.	" 1877
<i>Newburgh &amp; New York</i> (April, '70):	230,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1889	2d do do	3,000,000	6	J. & J.	" 1885
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	M. & N.	N. Haven. 1888	3d do do	3,598,000	6	J. & J.	" 1920
<i>N. Haven &amp; Northampton</i> (Feb., '70):	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	N. Haven. 1889	<i>Philadelphia &amp; Read.</i> (Dec. 1, '70):				
Bonds conv. n. l. free State tax	400,000	7	A. & O.	" 1880	Loan of 1861	100,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel. 1871
<i>New Jersey</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	300,400	6	F. & A.	New York 1875	Loans of '45, '46, '48 and '49	1,321,000	6	J. & J.	" 1880
1st Loan	450,000	6	F. & A.	" 1878	Loan of 1857, convertible	143,500	6	J. & J.	" 1880
2d Loan	100,000	6	F. & A.	" 1887	Loan of 1856, sterling	182,400	6	J. & J.	London. 1880
<i>N. J. Southern</i> (Del. & Rar. Bay):	2,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York 1889	Loan of 1836, sterling	975,500	7	J. & J.	" 1880
1st Mortgage, tax free					East Penn. 1st M. Sinking Fund	405,300	7	M. & S.	Philadel. 1888
<i>New London</i> (Nov. 1, '70):	60,000	7	J. & D.	N. London 1871	Loan of 1836, sterling	288,000	7	A. & O.	Philadel. 1893
Mortgage Bonds	300,000	7	A. & O.	New York 1872	Loan of 1868	1,121,300	6	A. & O.	" 1893
1st Mort. extension	291,700	7	J. & J.	" 1871	Loan of 1870 (\$5,000,000) conv.	2,700,000	7	A. & O.	" 1890
Convertible Bonds					Loan of 1868	2,625,000	7	J. & J.	" 1890
<i>N. Orl. &amp; Gt. N. O.</i> (1859):	2,741,000	8	J. & J.	N. Y. & Lon 1886	<i>Phila. Wilm. &amp; Balt.</i> (Nov. 1, '69):				
1st Mort. for \$3,000,000 (1859)	1,168,000	8	A. & O.	New York 1890	1st Mortgage, convertible	353,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel. 1884
2d Mort. of 1860					Loan of 1866	1,000,000	6	A. & O.	" 1871-76
<i>New York Central</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	5,946,689	6	M. & N.	New York 1883	Loan of 1867	965,000	6	A. & O.	" 1887
Premium Sinking Fund	1,514,000	6	M. & N.	" 1883	<i>Pittsb. &amp; Connell.</i> (Feb., '70):				
Sinking Fund (assumed debts)	592,000	6	M. & N.	" 1883	1st M. Steubenv. & Ind. re-org.	3,000,000	6	...	...
Real Estate	162,000	6	M. & N.	" 1883	Col. & Newark Div. Bonds	775,000	6	...	...
Renewal bonds	2,900,000	6	J. & D.	" 1887	<i>Pittsburg &amp; Connell.</i> (Feb., '70):				
<i>New York &amp; Harlem</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	3,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York 1873	1st Mort. (new) free State tax	4,000,000	7	J. & J.	Baltimore. 1898
Consolidated Mort. of 1863	1,767,000	6	F. & A.	" 1893	1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	F. & A.	New York 1889
<i>New York &amp; N. Haven</i> (Apr. 1, '70):	1,029,500	6	A. & O.	New York 1875	City & County loans	2,394,100	...		
1st Mortgage					<i>Pittsb. &amp; W. &amp; Chic.</i> (Feb., '71):				
<i>N. Y. &amp; Oswego Midland:</i>	20,000 p.m.	7	J. & J.	" 1894	1st Mortgage (series A)	875,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1912
1st Mort. (gold)					1st Mortgage (series B)	875,000	7	F. & A.	" 1912
<i>New York, West &amp; Balt.</i> (Sept. '70):	163,000	6	F. & A.	New York 73-78	1st Mortgage (series C)	875,000	7	M. & S.	" 1912
1st Mortgage	100,000	7	J. & J.	" 1876	1st Mortgage (series D)	875,000	7	A. & O.	" 1912
Improvement	250,000	6	M. & N.	" 1881	1st Mortgage (series E)	875,000	7	M. & N.	" 1912
Extension	512,000	7	J. & J.	" 1869	2d Mortgage (series F)	875,000	7	J. & D.	" 1912
<i>Norfolk &amp; Petersburg</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	157,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1877	2d Mortgage (series G)	860,000	7	J. & J.	" 1812
1st Mortgage	300,000	8	J. & J.	" 1877	2d Mortgage (series H)	860,000	7	F. & A.	" 1912
1st Mortgage	300,000	8	J. & J.	" 1877	2d Mortgage (series I)	860,000	7	M. & S.	" 1912
Funding Mortgage	300,000	8	J. & J.	" 1872	2d Mortgage (series K)	860,000	7	A. & O.	" 1912
2d Mortgage for \$300,000	290,000	8	J. & J.	" 1893	2d Mortgage (series L)	860,000	7	M. & N.	" 1912
<i>North Carolina</i> (April, '70):	490,500	8	M. & N.	Shops N.C. 72-78	2d Mortgage (series M)	860,000	7	J. & D.	" 1912
Bonds of 1857 (various) 67-68	61,500	8	M. & S.	" 1867	3d Mortgage	2,000,000	7	A. & O.	" 1912
<i>Northeastern</i> (March 1, '70):	700,000	7	M. & S.	Charleston 1867	Bridge (O. & P. Riv. Mo.)	153,000	7	M. & N.	Philadel. 1876
1st Mortgage	145,000	7	M. & S.	" 1868	P. W. & C. Const. bonds	100,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1887
Funded Interest (certificates)	105,048	7	J. & J.	" 1875	Equip. Bonds of 1869, tax free	1,000,000	8	M. & S.	" 1874
<i>North Missouri</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	6,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1885	<i>Piersonville &amp; Sacram.</i> (Jan. 1, '70):				
1st Mortgage of 1855	4,000,000	7	A. & O.	New York 1888	1st Mortgage (gold)	225,000	10	J. & J.	San Franc. 1894
2d Mortgage of 1868	5,000,000	7	A. & O.	New York 1888	2d Mortgage (gold)	525,000	10	J. & J.	" 1894
3d Mortgage					<i>Port Huron &amp; L. Mich.</i> (Nov., '70):				
<i>North Pennsylvania</i> (Nov. 1, '69):	2,275,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel. 1885	1st Mort. (gold)	505,000	7	...	New York 18..
1st Mortgage	300,000	10	A. & O.	" 1871	<i>Portland &amp; Kennebec</i> (Jan. 1, '71):				
2d Mortgage	81,500	10	M. & N.	" 1896	1st Mortgage endorsed, 1863	224,800	6	A. & O.	Augusta. 1883
<i>Northern Central</i> (Feb., '71):	1,500,000	6	Q.-J.	Annapolis. Irred 1875	Consolidated Mortgage, 1865	224,800	6	A. & O.	Boston. 1885
1st Mort. (State loan)	1,993,000	6	J. & J.	Baltimore. 1885	Funded Interest, 1863	224,800	6	A. & O.	Augusta. 1885
2d Mortgage (sinking fund comp.)	1,223,000	6	A. & O.	" 1900	<i>Portland &amp; Rochester</i> (Feb., '71):				
3d Mortgage (sinking fund comp.)	2,500,000	6	J. & J.	" 1877	1st M. S. F. 1867, on 32 1/2 miles	650,000	6	J. & J.	Boston. 1887
3d Mortgage (Y. & C. R.R. guar.)	2,019,000	6	J. & J.	" 1900	1st M., 1870, equal lien	140,000	7	A. & O.	" 1887
Consolidated Mortgage, gold	475,000	7	A. & O.	Harrisburg 1880	<i>Reading &amp; Columbia</i> (Feb., '70):				
Income conv. coupon bonds, 1870	115,000	6	A. & O.	Boston. 1874	1st Mortgage 1862	650,000	7	M. & S.	Philadel. 1882
<i>Northern New Jersey</i> (Jan., '70):	400,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1877	2d Mortgage 1864	350,000	7	J. & D.	" 1884
1st Mortgage (guaranteed)	400,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1877	<i>Rensselaer &amp; Saratoga</i> (Oct. 1, '70):				
<i>Norwich &amp; Worcester</i> (Dec. 1, '69):	400,000	6	J. & J.	Boston. 1877	1st Mortgage	150,000	7	J. & J.	Troy. 1873
1st Mort. (Mass. loan) S'g fund	400,000	6	J. & J.	Boston. 1877	2d Mortgage	450,000	7	J. & J.	" 1875
Construction Bonds	121,500	7	J. & J.	" 1877	1st Mort. (Saratoga & W. & H. R.R.)	400,000	7	M. & S.	New York 1880
<i>Ohio &amp; Mississippi</i> (Jan., '71):	2,050,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1872	1st Mort. (Troy, Salem & Rut'd)	500,000	7	M. & N.	" 1890
1st Mortgage (E. Div.)	850,000	7	J. & J.	" 1872	Glens Falls R.R. Mort.	125,000	7	J. & J.	" 1894
2d Mortgage (W. Div.)	514,000	7	J. & J.	" 1874	<i>Richmond &amp; Danville</i> (Oct. 1, '69):				
3d Mortgage (W. Div.)	221,500	7	A. & O.	" 1882	State Sinking Fund Loan	600,000	6	J. & J.	New York 1878-88
Income Mortgage (W. Div.)	2,761,000	7	J. & J.	" 1898	Bond guaranteed by State	161,600	6	J. & J.	" 1875-76
Consol. Mort. (for \$6,800,000)	205,000	7	J. & J.	London. 1898	Consol. Mortgage, coupon	1,298,000	6	M. & N.	" 1875-90
<i>Old Creek &amp; Allegh. R.</i> (Feb., '70):	3,170,000	7	...	Philadel. 18..	Consol. Mortgage, reg.	408,500	6	M. & N.	Richmond 1875-90
1st Mortgage					<i>Roanoke Valley R.R. Bonds</i>	127,600	6	F. & A.	" 1890
<i>Old Colony &amp; Newport</i> (Feb., '70):	1,300,000	6	F. & A.	Boston. 1877	<i>Richm. &amp; Petersburg</i> (Oct. 1, '70):				
Company Bonds	455,000	6	A. & O.	" 1875	1st Mort., convertible	13,500	6	J. & J.	New York 1875
Company Bonds	1,000,000	6	M. & S.	" 1876	2d Mort., coupon and reg.	120,500	7	J. & D.	N. Y. & E. R. 1875
<i>Orange, Alex. &amp; Mann</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	400,000	6	M. & N.	New York 1873	3d Mort. of 1870, coupon	125,000	8	A. & O.	" 1880
1st Mort. (O. & A. R.R.) 1859	1,130,500	6	J. & J.	" 1875	<i>Rockf., R. I. &amp; St. Louis</i> (Jan. 1, '70):				
2d Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1859	573,500	8	M. & N.	Richmond 1880	1st Mort. (gold) convert. free	9,000,000	7	F. & A.	N.Y. or Lon 1919
3d Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1860	331,700	8	M. & S.	Alexand'ra 1880	<i>Rock Is. &amp; Peoria</i> (Jan. 1, '70):				
1st Mort. (O. & A. R.R.) 1867	708,000	7	J. & J.	New York 1882	1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	F. & A.	" 1894
Va. Loan (34 yrs) s'g f'd 95-99	249,962	7	J. & J.	" 92-98	<i>Rome, Wat. &amp; Ogdensb.</i> (Feb., '71):				
<i>Ogden Valley</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	300,000	10	J. & J.	New York 1888	Sink. F'd Mort. (Wat. & B.) 35..	796,900	7	M. & S.	New York 1880
1st Mortgage, 1868 (3-20 years)					Guaran. (Port. & Watab.) 53.	612,500	7	J. & D.	" 1891
<i>Oregon &amp; Bond</i> (Jan., '71):	330,000	7	M. & N.	New York 1916	Sink. Fund Mort. (general) 69.	612,500	7	J. & D.	" 1891
1st Mortgage, guaranteed	330,000	7	F. & A.	" 1891	<i>Rutland &amp; Burlington</i> (Jan. 1, '69):				
Income Bonds	200,000	7	F. & A.	" 1891	1st M. (conv. into Rut. pref. st'k)	...	7	F. & A.	Boston. 1863
<i>Osage &amp; Syracuse</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	185,000	7	M. & N.	New York 70-78	2d M. (conv. into Rut. com. st'k)	...	7	F. & A.	" 1863
1st Mortgage	375,000	7	M. & N.	" 1885	<i>Sacramento Valley</i> (Jan. 1, '70):				



**Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.**  
**Pages 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published next week.**

Prices are given on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.





## Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1871, and for the corresponding period in 1870:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	910	2,079	997	Metals, &c.....	95	927	575
China.....	5,421	4,134	4,134	Cutlery.....	108	534	898
Earthenware.....	5,684	69,158	68,109	Hardware.....	10,650	86,882	13,760
Glass.....	394	4,732	1,857	Iron, RR bars.....	31.0	81,908	83,314
Glassware.....	66	1,475	1,352	Lead, pigs.....	11,495	206,656	239,150
Glass plate.....	74	563	888	Steel.....	3,392	17,053	12,933
Buttons.....	15	5,564	2,490	Tin, boxes.....	1,739	5,840	44,874
Cat, tons.....	16	3,108	4,919	Tin slabs, lbs.....	122,815	653,021	474,145
Cocoa, bags.....	44,740	132,148	114,173	Rags.....	5,765	22,760	10,995
Coffee, bags.....	61	643	256	Sugar, hhds, tcs & blbs.....	7,772	23,528	26,252
Cotton bales.....				Sugars, boxes & bags.....	6,284	105,085	78,960
Drugs, &c.....	1,125	5,463	2,210	Tea.....	44,652	221,717	127,572
Bla. Peruvian.....	130	7,265	1,661	Tobacco.....	383	9,440	5,384
Brimstone, tons.....	2,9	1,239	661	Waste.....	24	514	156
Cochineal.....	19	458	529	Champagne, bks.....	256	23,442	17,988
Cream Tartar.....	299	1,169	392	Wines.....	3,255	23,502	13,922
Gambier.....	2	70	68	Wool, bales.....	209	4,633	5,329
Gums, crude.....	1,234	4,191	1,639	Articles report'd by value.....			
Gum, Arabic.....	41	1,847	1,253	Cigars.....	\$14,504	\$307,197	\$110,424
Madder.....	1,609	392	68	Corks.....		5,539	7,381
Oils, essential.....	2	70	68	Fish.....	1,776	71,374	111,014
Oil, Olive.....	1,234	4,191	1,639	Fruits, &c.....			
Opium.....	16	5,463	2,210	Lemons.....	7,107	33,230	38,351
Soda, bi-carb.....	24,856	14,004	14,004	Oranges.....	12,579	140,787	139,579
Soda, sal.....	5	913	6,134	Nuts.....	17,171	177,997	54,756
Soda, ash.....	156	6,652	2,786	Raisins.....	46,788	288,142	72,703
Flax.....	35	554	707	Hides undressed.....	158,195	1,957,392	817,917
Gunny cloth.....	300	529	529	Rice.....	410	4,338	10,479
Half.....	2,094	19,626	9,576	Spices, &c.....			
Hemp, bales.....	52	111	115	Cassia.....	9,338	92,536	20,609
Hides, &c.....	148	7,291	5,084	Ginger.....	7,339	23,173	5,316
India rubber.....	41	1,847	1,253	Pepper.....	5,628	16,826	8,334
Ivory.....	1,609	392	68	Saltpetre.....		20,243	36,236
Jewelry, &c.....	85	722	434	Woods.....	13,517	40,526	8,944
Jewelry.....	18	216	166	Cork.....	5,900	12,709	8,244
Linseed.....	15,567	81,693	33,159	Logwood.....	30,612	52,620	75,853
Molasses.....	2,633	5,695	16,989	Mahogany.....	870	33,573	13,222

## Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since January 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1870, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes, pkgs.....	170	1,167	1,417	Oil cake, pkgs.....	200	2,917	5,290
Breadstuffs.....	48,739	352,176	307,204	Oil, lard.....	30	478	370
Flour, blbs.....	38,564	393,705	438,334	Peanuts, bags.....	1,903	20,138	17,417
Wheat, bus.....	100,459	924,739	303,305	Provisions.....	9,755	78,971	81,723
Corn.....	31,243	566,447	321,783	Butter, pkgs.....	4,214	45,716	35,136
Oats.....	225	5,463	949	Cheese.....	7,583	49,113	30,102
Rye.....	48	5,463	87,334	Cutments.....	5,628	16,826	8,334
Barley, &c.....	17,396	72,066	634	Pork.....	5,762	60,602	35,089
Grass seed.....	3,053	33,04	34,464	Beef, pkgs.....	15,069	44,383	30,857
Beans.....	225	5,463	19,737	Lard, pkgs.....	11,249	64,541	35,720
C. meal, blbs.....	1,362	7,770	11,972	Eggs.....	2,408	10,619	5,460
Cotton, bales.....	29,417	233,495	134,577	Rice, pkgs.....	836	5,368	4,012
Hemp, bales.....	13	71	305	Starch.....	3,259	25,169	25,333
Hides.....	4,831	66,432	48,665	Stearine.....	239	2,395	1,775
Hops, bales.....	433	5,511	2,408	Sugar, hhds.....	2,408	2,408	218
Leather, bales.....	47,765	427,738	491,215	Tallow, pkgs.....	625	4,584	4,663
Molasses, blbs.....	2,990	34,595	11,511	Tobacco, pkgs.....	3,543	17,956	8,570
Naval Stores.....				Tobacco, hhds.....	417	2,354	1,515
C. turp, hds.....	714	5,871	8,815	Whiskey, blbs.....	5,588	28,513	39,908
Spirits turp.....	15,635	74,573	94,496	Wool, bales.....	662	11,927	13,558
Rosin.....	105	1,863	9,231	Dressed hogs No.....	11,662	77,398	61,881
Tar.....							
Pitch.....							

## COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Feb. 24, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening February 24. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 136,661 bales against 141,957 bales last week, 161,095 bales the previous week, and 154,482 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 7,377,780 bales against 2,115,539 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 5,262,241 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS	1871.	1870.	RECEIPTS	1871.	1870.
Rec'd this week at—			Rec'd this week at—		
New Orleans.....	62,780	45,469	Florida.....	994	571
Mobile.....	16,720	5,610	North Carolina.....	2,369	882
Charleston.....	7,083	3,861	Virginia.....	11,302	5,319
Savannah.....	18,038	6,831			
Texas.....	9,531	7,408	Total receipts.....	136,661	82,793
Tennessee, &c.....	7,302	6,712	Increase this year.....	53,908	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 125,248 bales, of which 94,617 were to Great Britain, and 30,631 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 693,218 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Feb. 24.	Exported to—	Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	1871.	1870.
	G. Brit	Cont'n't				
New Orleans.....	40,543	18,594	59,137	36,118	286,488	245,810
Mobile.....	12,854	1,200	13,954	2,364	30,222	21,478
Charleston.....	6,022	716	6,738	32,428	21,621	
Savannah.....	11,0	6,081	17,118	9,448	97,777	64,774
Texas.....	6,193	2,410	8,603	2,677	58,101	47,551
New York.....	17,873	1,500	19,373	9,286	194,000	85,000
Other ports.....	1,011		1,011	1,001	34,000	32,000
Total.....	94,617	30,631	125,248	61,444	693,218	568,234
Total since Sept. 1.....	1,397,312	306,871	1,696,183	1,161,049		

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 63,804 bales, while the stocks to-night are 124,984 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Feb. 17, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				North-ern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans.....	82,453	157,283	407,267	1,494	154,513	563,274	110,638	285,499
Mobile.....	298,950	337,153	139,210		16,181	155,431	25,903	81,671
Charleston.....	228,638	120,016	92,889		19,493	112,382	12,853	26,833
Savannah.....	513,532	374,391	232,773		47,818	280,591	197,615	100,813
Texas.....	152,389	150,006	68,893		5,543	74,441	23,043	55,169
New York.....	136,177	72,091	315,802		23,913	369,715		167,000
Florida.....	1,467	18,636					413	
North Carolina.....	66,780	46,821	20			20	62,754	4,006
Virginia.....	230,665	157,281	2,133		2,133	231,301		1,331
Other ports.....	43,588	59,806	13,663		9,085	22,748		25,000
Total this year.....	2,651,119		1,302,695	1,494	276,746	1,580,933	766,942	703,222
Total last year.....	2,033,394	729,748	168,687	201,170	1099,676	605,255	556,045	

The influences operating upon the market the past week have been much the same as during the previous week; though the falling off in the receipts at our ports and the increasing probabilities of peace in Europe have served to impart rather more firmness with a slight improvement in prices both here and at Liverpool. This better feeling is particularly noticeable here at the close, on the arrival of telegrams this afternoon that peace was assured. Holders feel that with France and the Continent competing more directly for our cotton some activity will result which will take off our surplus, though with the receipts keeping up to the present formidable figures, they continue to be free sellers at the quotations. The improvement during the week has been in the close being 15c. for Middling Uplands and 14c. for Low Middling against 15c. for Middling and 14c. for Low Middling last Friday. For forward delivery the movement has been free with the greatest advance on the later month's sales being made to-day at 15c. for Low Middling for June, and 15c. for July. For May the closing quotation was 14 13-16, for April 14 1/4, for March 14 9-16, and for February, 14 7-16. The total sales of this description for the week, (including 1,150 bales free, on board, but not including bales "Exchanged") have been 58,550 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 24,820 bales, including 2,192 bales to arrive, of which 5,139 bales were taken by spinners, 1,053 bales on speculation, 16,478 bales for export, and 2,150 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	12 1/2 @	12 1/2 @	13 @	13 1/2 @
Good Ordinary.....	13 1/2 @	14 @	14 1/2 @	14 1/2 @
Low Middling.....	14 1/2 @	15 @	15 1/2 @	15 1/2 @
Middling.....	15 @	15 1/2 @	16 @	16 1/2 @
Good Middling.....	16 1/2 @	16 1/2 @	16 1/2 @	17 @

Below we give the total sales of cotton and price of Uplands at this market each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday.....	3,381	12 1/2 @	13 1/2 @	14 1/2 @	15 1/2 @
Monday.....	6,737	12 1/2 @	13 1/2 @	14 1/2 @	15 1/2 @
Tuesday.....	3,890	12 1/2 @	13 1/2 @	14 1/2 @	15 1/2 @
Wednesday.....		Holi day.			
Thursday.....	4,850	12 1/2 @	13 1/2 @	14 1/2 @	15 1/2 @
Friday.....	5,962	12 1/2 @	13 1/2 @	14 1/2 @	15 1/2 @

For forward delivery the sales (including 1,150 free on board,) have reached during the week 58,550 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For February.	bales.	cts.	For May.	bales.	cts.
2,500.....	14 7-16	2,500	14 1/2 @	1,400	15 1-16
1,800.....	14 7-16	36,300 total March.	500.....	14 13-16	800
700.....	14 1/2 @	For April.	2,400.....	14 13-16	400
			100.....	14 15-16	
5,000 total Feb'y.			1,200.....	14 11-16	7,100 total June.
			1,000.....	14 11-16	
			7,000 total May.		For July.
			1,000.....	14 13-16	500
			40.....	14 1/2 @	1,100
			300.....	14 15-16	1,600 total July.

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 1,150 bales. The particulars of these sales are as below:

1,050 free on board at Mobile.....p. t. | 100 free on board at New Orleans.....p. t.

The following exchanges have been made during the week:

1-16c. paid to exchange 100 Feb. for 100 March.  
 1-16c. paid to exchange 300 Feb. for 300 April.  
 1-16c. paid to exchange 400 Feb. for 400 March.  
 1-16c. paid to exchange 300 March for 300 May.  
 1-16c. paid to exchange 100 April for 100 May.  
 50c February for 50c March, equal terms.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegrams to night indicate for the past seven days less rain than during previous weeks. At Mobile it has rained three days, at Montgomery one day, and at Selma it is reported to have been warm and cloudy through the week. At Charleston, Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Memphis and Nashville it rained from one to two days in the early part of the week, but has since been pleasant, except at Memphis, where it has been cloudy pretty much all the week, and is raining again to-day. Galveston has been pleasant, no rain, thermometer averaging 66. The thermometer at Charleston has averaged 52, at Mobile and Columbus 56, at Montgomery 58, Macon 57, and at Memphis 58.

**OUR EXPORTS.**—The extent of our crop this year is still, of course, somewhat uncertain, but the general estimate places it now rather over than under 4,000,000 bales. Taking that figure then as the basis and allowing an increase in stock in the United States of say 100,000 bales, we shall still have left for export (provided our own spinners consume the same amount as last year) 750,000 bales more than during last season. Up to this time (the latest mail dates February 17,) we have exported 481,330 bales more than for the same period of 1869-70, leaving, if the crop foots up as above estimated, about 270,000 bales for the balance of the season, in addition to last seasons exports for the same period, to make up the surplus which we shall have to spare over and above last year. Great Britain has had already 573,000 bales more than last year, and hence if the news of peace received to-day turns out to be correct, for the balance of the year she would not be entitled to any further increased supply. It is not unlikely, however, that the movement to the continent from Liverpool will be larger than last season, or in other words the continental supply will more of it go through Liverpool. In that case, of course, the direct movement from here to Great Britain would also be larger; otherwise our years' exports would divide themselves up about as follows—giving Great Britain in all, say 2,000,000 bales, and other ports 950,000 bales. Our shipments (according to latest mail dates) have already been to Great Britain 1,302,000 bales, and to the continent 292,000 bales; the remaining shipments would therefore in this case be about 700,000 bales to Great Britain, and 650,000 bales to the continent.

**INDIA.**—According to our latest mail advices (January 21, received this week from Bombay) the first indications may be noticed of the effect of low prices on the movement of the crop. This is particularly showing itself among the ryots in their unwillingness to send forward their cotton. Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. write "that supplies of new cotton are still coming forward to this market on the smallest scale, and the question of how long prices are to remain relatively as much above home quotations depends entirely upon the monetary strength the ryots are possessed of. That it is great is evident from the reluctant manner in which the trifling arrivals in the up-country markets are parted with, while picking is progressing rapidly." So also we see Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. state "that new cotton comes on the green slowly." If this indisposition to sell continues, we must expect to find the movement to Europe slower and perhaps smaller than last year, though in all probability an increased crop will have been raised. Up to February 10, the cable reports state that the exports from Bombay had been, since January 1, to Great Britain 59,000 bales and to the Continent 12,000 bales, against 41,250 bales to Great Britain and 8,800 bales to the Continent during the same period of 1870. The total exports from Bombay for 1870 and the four previous years were as follows:

From	Exported to				
	Great Britain.	Europe.	China.	Total.	
Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1870.	864,568	164,880	52,097½	1,081,545½	
Jan. 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1869.	970,354	182,524	17,273	1,171,151	
Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1868.	1,035,077	147,732½	54,466	1,237,275½	
Jan. 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1867.	1,062,228	68,117	50,001	1,180,346	
Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.	913,598	37,809½	4,222½	955,630	

**GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.**—The market for cloth the past week has been rather quiet, but prices are very firmly held; the only transaction, however, we hear of is 1,300 bales deliverable June 1st at 19c. currency, duty paid. Bags are quiet also, the only sale reported being 250 bales to arrive here at 10½c. Hemp continues quiet, and Manila is quoted 10½c. as before; but there are no sales reported. A sale of 300 bales Sorsogan was made at 10½c. gold. Jute is in moderate demand but firm, 500 bales sold in Boston at 6½c. gold. Jute Butts are in active demand, part speculative, and the transactions since our last including Boston and to arrive are fully 12,000 bales at 4½c. currency, and 3½c. @ 3½c. gold.

**MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.**—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1870:

	—Week ending Feb. 24, 1871.—				—Week ending Feb. 24, 1870.—			
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.		Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	
Augusta.....	3,828	3,195	22,626	2,677	1,284	25,010		
Columbus.....	1,241	1,463	12,148	1,008	941	13,527		
Macon.....	1,441	1,669	15,686	516	592	16,587		
Montgomery...	1,841	2,452	9,404	1,134	255	11,326		
Selma.....	1,450	2,511	8,860	882	974	7,765		
Memphis.....	16,975	21,424	41,224	6,009	11,753	22,343		
Nashville.....	3,570	3,147	8,434	1,069	1,048	5,285		
	30,346	35,861	118,382	13,295	16,852	101,843		

These totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 5,515 bales (being now 16,539 bales more than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 17,051 bales more, and the shipments 19,009 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1870.

**VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.**—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	764,000	311,000
Stock in London.....	79,341	81,705
Stock in Glasgow.....	250	300

Stock in Havre.....	44,230	91,500
Stock in Marseilles.....	6,850	4,600
Stock in Bremen.....	3,450	6,300
Stock rest of Continent.....	25,000	32,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	294,000	249,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	131,632	41,874
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe.....	131,632	108,512
Stock in United States ports.....	693,218	568,234
Stock in inland towns.....	118,382	101,843

Total..... 2,160,353 1,596,868  
These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 563,485 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 14,571 bales, against 17,475 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

#### Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1870

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.		
Liverpool.....	13,641	17,736	14,887	11,913	339,068	164,887
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196	6,734	381
<b>Total to Gt. Britain</b> .....	13,641	17,736	14,887	13,109	345,802	166,268
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,303	3
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total French</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,306	.....
Bremen and Hanover.....	225	.....	600	1,302	9,079	19,586
Hamburg.....	161	322	.....	.....	5,088	14,470
Other ports.....	.....	661	1,948	100	7,429	2,382
<b>Total to N. Europe.</b> .....	386	1,183	2,548	1,402	21,596	37,138
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	40	60	2,315	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,809
<b>Total Spain, &amp;c.</b> .....	.....	.....	40	60	2,317	1,809
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	14,027	18,909	17,435	14,571	369,715	214,521

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1869:

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	2,211	81,339	2,143	16,706	.....	3,128	.....	86
Texas.....	560	18,862	620	1,636	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	4,212	146,139	1,460	26,066	867	11,719	396	11,661
Mobile.....	640	6,245	.....	4,533	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1,965	106,487	.....	1,008	301	4,845	185	9,307
North Carolina.....	707	47,785	75	392	.....	3,971	281	4,071
Virginia.....	8,649	143,495	2,563	34,015	.....	40	2,136	40,965
North'n Ports.....	.....	9,548	3,596	50,570	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	7,287	134,464	273	11,674	.....	9,559	342	22,970
Foreign.....	.....	.....	10	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total this year</b> .....	26,231	696,877	10,740	146,715	1,168	33,262	3,287	88,980
<b>Total last year</b> .....	14,615	479,855	10,557	128,098	2,858	32,820	1,555	69,387

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as by latest mail returns, have reached 80,477 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests up to last Saturday night:

	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	2,211	81,339	2,143	16,706	.....	3,128	.....	86
Texas.....	560	18,862	620	1,636	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	4,212	146,139	1,460	26,066	867	11,719	396	11,661
Mobile.....	640	6,245	.....	4,533	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	1,965	106,487	.....	1,008	301	4,845	185	9,307
North Carolina.....	707	47,785	75	392	.....	3,971	281	4,071
Virginia.....	8,649	143,495	2,563	34,015	.....	40	2,136	40,965
North'n Ports.....	.....	9,548	3,596	50,570	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	7,287	134,464	273	11,674	.....	9,559	342	22,970
Foreign.....	.....	.....	10	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total this year</b> .....	26,231	696,877	10,740	146,715	1,168	33,262	3,287	88,980
<b>Total last year</b> .....	14,615	479,855	10,557	128,098	2,858	32,820	1,555	69,387

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Oats, bush.....	811,485	885,609	1,279,853	1,065,755
Barley, bush.....	240,380	250,475	190,191	253,280
Rye, bush.....	121,313	97,423	227,911	99,938
Total grain, bush.....	8,880,379	5,486,551	9,063,140	8,148,494
And from August 1, to and including Feb. 18, for four years :				
Flour.....bbls.	1870-71. 1869-70. 1868-69. 1867-68.	2,438,444 2,748,444 3,405,114 2,716,700		
Wheat.....bushels.	28,359,101	30,044,263	27,786,793	25,775,034
Corn.....bush.	15,388,322	15,010,805	16,211,964	18,354,632
Oats.....bush.	10,174,010	8,277,397	14,331,789	11,866,606
Barley.....bush.	4,095,394	2,150,677	2,439,040	1,678,474
Rye.....bush.	1,044,118	926,976	1,769,068	1,246,686
Total grain, bushels.....	58,860,945	56,410,178	62,538,654	58,932,072

#### SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 18, 1871.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Feb. 18, '71.	44,821	354,423	45,810	12,940	6,732	
Week ending Feb. 11, '71.	37,924	598,706	52,060	12,115	6,242	
Week ending Feb. 19, '70.	85,342	154,611	37,300	15,447	1,080	

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....bbls.	384,316	436,524	609,983	.....
Wheat.....bush.	361,829	664,355	849,194	.....
Corn.....bush.	2,420,673	897,262	1,289,570	.....
Oats.....bush.	342,680	239,127	453,465	.....
Barley.....bush.	143,492	77,691	135,679	.....
Rye.....bush.	28,754	29,688	183,691	.....
Total.....	3,197,428	1,908,123	2,911,569	.....

### GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 24, 1871

The week under review has been a broken one, owing to the intervention of a legal holiday, and the volume of business has been somewhat affected thereby, though at the best the general inquiry was slow and uncertain and the position not remarkably encouraging. Our jobbers in nearly all cases find the distributive movement small, and, holding fair supply, are of course not greatly inclined to purchase beyond actual wants, particularly as stocks in first hands in nearly all cases are increasing, and there must soon be a better assortment from which to make selections with a probability of easier terms. Values have undergone no violent or decided change, but with few exceptions the tone is weak, and any fresh advantage has been gained by the buying interest. Holders of goods likely to be wanted in European markets were encouraged somewhat by the more favorable indications of peace.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total thrown on the market for the week, were as follows:

Tea, black.....	5,316 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	295 bags.	Sugar, Brazil.....	..... bags.
Green.....	9,087 pkgs.	Other.....	722 bags.	Manilla, &c.....	578 bags.
Japan.....	5,544 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.....	7,362 boxes.	Molasses, Cuba.....	3,006 hhds.
Various.....	1,417 pkgs.	Cuba.....	5,339 hhds.	Porto Rico.....	488 hhds.
Coffee, Rio.....	13,124 bags.	Porto Rico ..	50 hhds.	Demerara.....	394 hhds.
Java.....	1,145 mats.	Other.....	576 hhds.	Other.....	316 hhds.
Maracaibo.....	388 bags.				

Imports this week have included 15,414 bags Rio, 4,306 bags of other kinds of coffee; and good receipts of sugar and molasses.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	Stocks in New York at date.	Imports at leading ports since Jan. 1.	1871.	1870.
Tea.....lbs.	.....	12,622,732	8,354,308	.....
Tea (indirect import).....pkgs.	.....	4,575	4,450	.....
Coffee, Rio.....bags.	21,466	43,386	281,732	236,669
Coffee, other.....bags.	16,404	16,010	84,308	40,347
Sugar.....boxes.	31,335	73,533	56,235	49,983
Sugar.....hhds.	30,341	49,238	34,711	42,046
Sugar.....bags.	364,970	251,111	122,280	133,856
Molasses.....hhds.	7,211	22,360	14,943	40,450

### TEA.

The volume of business has not been very large, and the general tone of the market proved slow and unpromising throughout the greater portion of the period under review. Since the opening of the new year there has been an immense amount of Tea withdrawn from bond, and as this is now pretty well distributed the consumption naturally falls off somewhat, while the supply and the assortment at the same time increases, and buyers gain their advantage therefrom. The weakness is developed to the greatest extent on Japans and Greens, with some concessions offered by holders as an inducement to hasten operations, and though it is still safe to call Oolongs steady, they lack buoyancy and move with less general freedom. The trade, however, seems to have a fair amount of confidence in Blacks, as they are growing in favor with consumers, and when business shows any animation sell much more readily than other styles. As a rule, importers express no alarm at the present stagnation of trade, but affect to consider it as merely a natural lull between the heavy movement of January and the setting in of the regular spring demand, the latter likely to commence as soon as transportation becomes cheaper and more certain. Sales of 3,350 pkgs. Green and 5,500 Oolongs.

Imports this week have included 605,788 lbs. Black, per "Amandine," from Amoy and 268 packages.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1871 and 1870:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871.....	2,589,504	6,733,633	3,300,633	12,622,732
1870.....	4,917,126	2,693,224	445,448	8,055,8

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 4,575 pkgs. since January 1, against 4,550 last year.

### COFFEE.

There has, on the whole, been a fair amount of activity current, but nothing of magnitude moving, and it is evident that jobbers do not as yet find enough encouragement in the condition of the distributive trade to induce them to

enter the market with freedom. Values are without any important change and generally steady, with no new influences at work except, probably, that stronger indications of peace abroad have revived the hopes of an increased European demand. Brazils have sold to some extent and former prices were obtained in most cases, with holders talking fully as firmly and confidently as before, on a plea of absence of margins on current importations and stimulating advices from the points of production, as well as the probabilities of an European outlet. The position, however, is not quite so unfavorable for the buying interest as two or three weeks ago, the advantage being gained from the increased supply and the improved assortment, embracing two steamers' cargoes, and jobbers generally have shown greater caution in all their operations, especially as stock is pretty much all available and selections can be made without difficulty. At the other ports there has been a good business doing and full prices obtained. Java continues dull, the stock being well under control and firmly held at rates which buyers refuse to pay, but from second hands the distribution is good, and consumers appear quite willing to submit to extreme figures for fine stock. On West India styles a sweeping movement has taken off the bulk of the supply of Maracaibo, but aside from this the market was without animation and void of anything particularly interesting. Prices remain as before and are generally firm, as the accumulation is small and few immediate additions are looked for. The transactions embrace 10,681 bags Rio, 4,001 bags Santos, 14,150 bags Maracaibo, 200 bags Java, 425 bags Laguayra, 175 bags Savanilla, 131 bags Mexican, and 1,513 bags St. Domingo. Sales at Baltimore, on spot and to arrive, of 23,108 bags Rio, and at New Orleans 3,500 bags Rio.

Imports of Rio this week have included the following cargoes: "Imperator," 5,400 bags; "Amelia Wilson," 3,500 bags; steamer "North America," 6,054 bags Rio, and 460 bags Santos. Of other sorts the imports have included 1,086 bags St. Domingo, per "R. Murray, Jr.," and 4,306 bags sundries.

The stock of Rio Feb. 23, and the imports since January 1, 1871, are as follows:

	New York.	Phila.	Balti.	New Savan.	Gal.	Total.
Stock.....	24,466	10,311	9,500	6,467	2,000	52,744
Same date 1870.....	43,286	18,418	8,000	5,000	.....	74,704
Imports.....	134,645	3,260	75,187	53,470	11,900	300,462
in 1870.....	112,216	.....	77,895	36,410	10,800	237,321

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Feb. 23, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

	New York.	Boston.	Phila.	Balti.	N. Orleans.	Total.
Stock.....	5,518	24,233	17,143	.....	.....	46,894
Same date 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imports.....	9,547	24,568	.....	.....	.....	34,115
in 1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

A most decidedly dull and uninteresting condition of affairs has prevailed on the market for Raw Sugars during the entire week, with a heavy feeling on values and the cost still further reduced on all grades. The arrivals have been more abundant and importers hardly so confident as heretofore, the majority offering their receipts with a considerable show of freedom, not only on the spot but to arrive, and in some instances there has been quite a little pressure to realize. Buyers, however, could not be tempted to engage in anything like free operations, and the business was largely confined to odd broken lots, with scarcely enough changing hands from day to day to afford a fixed basis of quotations. Most of the Trade are doing nothing beyond a light retail business, and Refiners find the market for their product growing worse and worse, and the result is that all purchases are calculated with a remarkable nicety as to actual wants, and beyond this nothing is taken. The proportion of well cured desirable parcels of the new crop is now comparatively small, the later arrivals showing a very poor average and this adds somewhat to the reduction in values, though in the present condition of business it is extremely doubtful about realizing even our modified quotations for the very best dry hard stock. There has been no improvement in the demand for Refined, the market ruling extremely dull throughout and prices are again reduced. The falling off in cost, however, fails to increase the demand, and though most refineries are working as slowly as circumstances will admit, the accumulation daily grows larger, and holders more anxious to realize. Sales during the week include 2,981 hhds. Cuba; 40 hhds. Porto Rico; 350 hhds. Demerara; 185 hhds. New Orleans; 5,780 boxes Havana; and 400 hhds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Feb. 23, were as follows:

	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Other Brazil.	Manilla, &c.	Melado
Imports this week.....	4,391	3,498	50	856	16,283
since Jan. 1.....	83,290	10,964	600	8,923	12,666
same time, '70.....	24,719	19,269	1,539	5,323	27,000

Stock in first hands..... 31,335 30,341 364,970 3,278

Same time 1870..... 78,533 49,238 251,111 1,071

1869..... 4,104 7,745 25,000 371

### MOLASSES.

The market for foreign, without any unusual amount of activity, begins to have a more business like tone, and a fair movement may reasonably be expected from week to week during the ensuing two or three months. The old crop is now considered as of but little importance, holders having now placed values down to a point as low as could reasonably be expected, and there quietly awaiting such demand as may be developed, though the outlet is doubtful as distillers seldom appear as buyers, and refiners do not find the quality inviting. The new crop, however, begins to appear in larger quantities and attracts greater attention, especially as the supply is more generally distributed, and the increased number of holders coming in competition brings about some modification from the extreme figures asked on the first arrivals, and gives buyers more advantage. Refiners have been the most liberal operators, but offerings of choice grocery styles found a very ready sale to the trade, who have for a long time been without any first-class foreign goods. Domestic has arrived freely, but met with a fair demand at pretty full prices, and for the best even a slight advance was obtained. Holders, however, meet the outlet will ingly on any reasonable bid. There has of late been a good steady demand for Sugar House Syrup, mainly on Southern account, and the sales making mostly at 24¢/25¢ per gallon, in bbls., and 21¢/22¢ do. in hhds. We note 450 hhds. low grade old Cuba, 150 hhds. new crop Porto Rico, and 1,853 bbls New Orleans.



The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Feb. 23, were as follows:

	Cuba, hhd.	P. Rico, hhd.	Demerara, hhd.	Other hhd.	N. O. bbls
Imports this week.....	4,592	508	1,068	511	1,571
" since Jan. 1.....	8,850	847	1,068	511	29,707
" same time 1870.....	15,140	1,610	2,068	59	10,014
Stock in first hands.....	6,068	355	788		8,006
" same time '70.....	17,758	1,147	3,685		2,890
" same time '69.....	7,798	416	851		400

#### Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1871, to date, have been as follows:

	Boxes.	Sugar, Hhds.	Bags.	Molasses, Hhds.
New York.....	1871. 1870.	1871. 1870.	1871. 1870.	1871. 1870.
Boston.....	32,590 30,095	26,125 27,232	96,932 76,185	11,266 21,142
Philadelphia.....	5,515 2,513	2,914 3,512	12,077 33,598	2,161 1,881
Baltimore.....	11,719 8,368	2,157 4,037	4,850 13,900	941 7,515
New Orleans.....	181 5,122	3,465 7,219	8,371 12,670	916 5,638
" same time '69.....	2,270 30	46		61 1,284
Total.....	56,225 45,198	34,711 42,044	132,280 196,358	14,948 40,450

Including tierces and barrels reduced to hds.

#### SPICES.

There is no very decided alteration to note in the general condition of this market, the entire trade agreeing that the position is a firmer one and the tendency on most of the leading styles of goods in sellers' favor. The business is, as before, much restricted by the paucity of the offering, the few invoices in first hands having been in most cases entirely withdrawn, not altogether with an idea that an immediate advance can be forced, but with full confidence that buyers must ultimately be compelled to take them at materially higher figures. Pepper, Nutmegs and Mace are the best supported descriptions, other kinds falling firm, except, probably, on Cassia, which is a little unsettled. Jobbers continue to report a very fair distribution, and are realizing extreme prices on most goods.

#### FRUITS, &c.

The demand for Raisins since our last has been extremely light and confined to jobbing lots for the wants of grocers and the usual trade; prices remain nominally unchanged, but the feeling is that a large lot could be bought at a reduction. Turkey and French Prunes have continued active, and prices have further advanced; since our last we learn that a lot of 500 casks of Turkish Prunes of the crop of 1868 has been sold at a private price, but said to have brought scarcely enough to pay the duty. Currants to arrive soon have met with a good demand, but close again rather quiet. Sardines have shown no important movement, about 1,000 cases quarter boxes are reported on private terms. Citron is firmer but quiet. Nuts have shown no particular movement and remain as formerly quoted. There has been some demand for Firecrackers, but prices are without important variation.

Foreign Green are in good demand for West India kinds, which have not been plenty, and prices are a trifle better. Mediterranean fruit has been abundant and sell pretty cheaply. We quote Messina Lemons \$3 75@4 00 per box; do. Oranges, \$2 50@3 00; Porto Rico Oranges, \$9 00 per bbl.; Aspinwall Bananas sell well at from \$2 00 to \$3 50 per bunch. A cargo of Cocoanuts sold since our last at \$40 per thousand, and 2,000 bunched do. Bananas at \$2 00 @2 50 per bunch.

In Domestic Dried the transactions seem for the moment to be limited to Apples and Peanuts. The better grades of Apples are active and wanted and prices are improving, with still an upward tendency, the movement appears to be part speculative. Peaches of all kinds, on account of scarcity, are quiet but held at extreme prices. Blackberries are remarkably firm, but buyers do not seem willing to meet the views of holders, and trade is at the present at a standstill. Peanuts are coming in rather sparingly and command higher prices; the tendency still looks upward. Pecans are slow of sale.

In Green Apples there is rather less trade on account of the high prices at which they rule, and the low prices of box Oranges. Cranberries are still in limited demand but rule about steady for good stock.

#### ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

**Tea.**—Messrs. Ang, Heard's telegram to Everett & Co., Boston, reports: Hong Kong, Jan. 13.—Fair to good cargo Foochow Oolongs, 23 Taels per picul. Stock of Oolongs on offer at Foochow and Amoy 50,000 half chests. The total export this season to America will not exceed 12,500,000 lbs. SHANGHAI, Jan. 13.—Total export Green Tea to the United States not likely to exceed 16,000,000 lbs. Prices advanced about five per cent. YOKOHAMA, Jan. 23.—Good medium Jan. Tea \$34@35 per picul. The export this season estimated at 13,000,000 lbs.

The following shows the quantity of Tea afloat for the United States at late dates (not including San Francisco), and which has not yet arrived:

Date of sailing, 1870.	Name of Vessel.	From.	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.	Japan. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Oct. 3.....	McGillivray	Amoy.....	530,003			530,003
Nov. 5.....	Latona.....	Hiocho.....		198,927	198,927	
Nov. 5.....	Oseola.....	Whampoa.....	76,947			76,947
Nov. 7.....	Marathon.....	Hong Kong.....	382,281			382,281
Nov. 7.....	The Cedars.....	Amoy.....	394,851			394,851
Nov. 9.....	Montana.....	Shanghai.....	47,991	732,595		780,586
Nov. 14.....	Espiegle.....	Foochow.....	477,747			477,747
Nov. 16.....	Mary Whitridge.....	Whampoa.....	3,531	976,880		980,411
Nov. 18.....	Clela.....	Shanghai.....	7,960	4,130	12,090	24,180
Nov. 18.....	Yokohama.....	Shanghai.....	376,906	3,519	380,425	380,425
Nov. 24.....	Belle.....	Amoy.....	224,831			224,831
Nov. 24.....	Horatio.....	Yokohama.....		381,810	381,810	
Nov. 28.....	Argonaut.....	Shanghai.....	654,860	25,885	680,745	680,745
Nov. 29.....	Abby Bacon.....	Yokohama.....		375,456	375,456	
Dec. 1.....	Nightingale.....	Hong Kong.....	435,033			435,033
Dec. 3.....	Jno. Wooster.....	Whampoa.....	12,800			12,800
Dec. 6.....	Culph.....	Foochow.....	980,834			980,834
Dec. 9.....	Nellie Abbott.....	Shanghai.....	485,583			485,583
Dec. 15.....	Annie Gray.....	".....	696,323			696,323

Total known to be afloat..... 4,468,700 3,861,307 1,939,217 9,274,174  
Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869..... 27,421,618 11,567,573 6,750,233 45,739,424  
Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869..... 9,775,738 12,237,305 4,648,263 25,661,306

**Rio Coffee.**—The regular American mail brings market reports a fortnight later to Jan. 25, 1871, from Messrs. Boje & Co.'s circular we learn: That the brisk demand last reported still existed, especially for the European market, for which purchases would have been much larger were it not for the pooriness of the selections and the daily increased rates asked by holders. The firmness of the New York market—reported by American mail—was also used by dealers, and at the close, with the limited stock of 30,000 bags, prices showed a decidedly upward tendency.

Total sales for United States since Dec. 24..... 123,100 bags  
Daily arrivals for same time about..... 5,700  
Vessels sailed since Dec. 24, 1870..... 177,659  
Vessels cleared and ready..... 11,488  
SANTOS.—Sailed, 4,000 bags; Loading, 4,000 bags.

**Cuba Sugar.**—HAVANA, February 17th.—The Weekly Report says: The demand during the week has been comparatively moderate for the season and at the close has become somewhat paralyzed, owing to the declining tendency of prices in New York, which has compelled buyers to reduce their offers, meeting, however, little desire on the part of holders to accept them, especially for fine good sugars for Europe, which arrive in smaller quantities than other sorts. Notwithstanding, some sales have been closed at very irregular prices, according to the quality of the staple and terms of sale and delivery; but good lots on hand could not be easily obtained at anything lower than our last quotations of 10½@10¾ rs. per arroba No. 12—and we accordingly give these figures as the real market value, particularly for numbers above No. 12, which are now the most sought after.

The sales which have been reported during the week amount to about 18,000 boxes of all kinds, against 13,000 boxes last week.

Shipments this week from Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

	Boxes.	Hhds.
New York.....	6,217	2,975
Boston.....	1,595	245
Baltimore.....	770	58
New Orleans.....	3,837	

Total export of the week to all countries..... 39,955 2,426

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

Rec'ts this week.	To U. S.	To all Ports.	Stock at date.
Boxes. Hhds.	Boxes. Hhds.	Boxes. Hhds.	Boxes. Hhds.
1871..... 59,023 5,676	47,661 18,103	78,468 18,761	124,949 17,232
1870..... 80,526 6,087	50,279 15,569	141,859 21,515	277,589 22,081
1869..... 56,686 4,108	51,263 10,263	144,099 12,478	184,567 11,385

**New Orleans Molasses.**—The demand has been fair, with a scarcity of good Molasses. The market is firm and the supplies on Wednesday and Thursday were sold at 30@32c per gallon for Inferior; 30@35c for Common and Fermenting; 47@50c for Fair; 52@53c for Prime; 54@55c for Strictly Prime, and 58@60c for Choice. Yesterday the market was unchanged and the supplies, which were light, were selling at previous prices. The market is bare of Choice.

Receipts Molasses since Sept. 1, bbls.....	1870. 1869.
Exports coastwise, since Sept. 1, bbls.....	1870. 1869.
Receipts Sugar since Sept. 1, hhd.....	1870. 1869.
Exports Sugar since Sept. 1, hhd.....	1870. 1869.

—N. O. Price Current.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

The Following are Selling Quotations in First Hands On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

	Duty paid.		Duty paid.
Hyson, Common to fair.....	45 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to finest	55 @ 60
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75	Uncoi. Japan, Com. to fair.....	60 @ 65
do Ex. fine to finest.....	80 @ 115	do do Sup'r to fine.....	70 @ 75
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.....	50 @ 55	do Ex. f. to finest.....	80 @ 85
do Super. to fine.....	60 @ 90	Oolong, Common to fair.....	52 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	80 @ 130	do Superior to fine.....	65 @ 88
Gump, & Imp., Com. to fair.....	60 @ 75	do Ex. fine to finest.....	95 @ 110
do do Sup. to fine.....	85 @ 100	Souc. & Cong. Com. to fair.....	50 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	115 @ 150	do Sup'r to fine.....	65 @ 80
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.....	40 @ 45	do Ex. f. to finest.....	90 @ 120
do do Sup. to fine.....	46 @ 52		

#### Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid.....	gold. 15¼@16¼	Native Caylon.....	gold. 15¼@17
do good.....	gold. 14¼@15¼	Maracaibo.....	gold. 14 @15¼
do fair.....	gold. 13¼@14¼	Laguayra.....	gold. 14 @15¼
do ordinary.....	gold. 12¼@13¼	St Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 10 @10¼
Java, mace and bags.....	gold. 19 @20	Jamaica.....	gold. 12 @14¼
" " Brown.....	20¼@22¼		

#### Sugar.

Cuba, Inf. to good refining.....	8 @ 8½	Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 30.....	12¼@12½
do prime.....	8½ @ 9	Havana, Box, white.....	12 @ 12½
do fair to good grocery.....	9¼ @ 9½	Porto Rico, refining grades.....	8¼ @ 9
do pr. to choice grocery.....	10 @ 10½	do grocery grades.....	9¼ @ 10¼
do Ref. sugar, hhd. & bxs. 9 @ 10¼		Brazil, bags.....	8 @ 8½
do Melado.....	8 @ 9	Manilla, bags.....	8 @ 8½
do molasses.....	8 @ 9	White Sugar.....	12 @ 12½
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	8½ @ 9	do do B.....	12 @ 12½
do do 10 to 12.....	9¼ @ 9½	do do extra C.....	11¼ @ 11½
do do 13 to 15.....	10 @ 10½	Yellow sugar.....	12 @ 12½
do do 16 to 18.....	11¼ @ 11½	Crushed and granulated.....	12 @ 12½
		Powdered.....	12 @ 12½

#### Molasses.

New Orleans new.....	gal. 35 @ 72	Cuba Clayed.....	31 @ 35
Porto Rico.....	35 @ 60	Cuba centrifugal.....	20 @ 22
Cuba Muscovado.....	25 @ 40	English Islands.....	35 @ 40

#### Rice.

Raigoon, dressed, gold in bond.....	24 @ 3½	Carolina (new).....	7½ @ 8½
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#### Spices.

Cassia, in cases.....	gold \$ 32 @ 33	Pepper, in bond.....	(gold) 11¼ @ 12
Cassia, in mats.....	do 32 @ 33	do Singapore & Sumatra.....	16¼ @ 17
Ginger, Race and Af (gold).....	9 @ 11	Pimento, Jamaica.....	(gold) 8 @ 8½
Mace.....	do 61 @ 15	do in bond.....	do 8¼ @ 8½
Nutmegs.....	do 88 @ 90	Cloves.....	do 12¼ @ 13
do cases Penang.....	85 @ 90	do in bond.....	do 7¼ @ 7½

#### Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new.....	mat 5 00 @ 5 20	Brazil Nuts.....	11 @ 11½
do Layer, 1870, box 2.....	77¼ @ 2 80	Filberts, Sicily.....	10 @ 10½
do Sultana, ".....	16¼ @ 17	do Barcelona.....	9¼ @ 10
do Valencia, ".....	12¼ @ 13	African Peanuts.....	1 50 @ 1 60
do London Layer.....	3 50 @ 3 60	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	10¼ @ 11
Currants, new.....	" 10 @ 10	Macaroni, Italian.....	11¼ @ 12
Citron, Lephorn.....	" 40 @ 40	Vire Crack, best No 1 box 2 75 @ 3	
Prunes, Turkish, old.....	75 @ 8	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.....	
Prunes, Turkish, new.....	4 @ 11¼	Apples, State.....	7¼ @ 7½
Prunelles.....	19 @ 20	do Western.....	4 @ 4½
Dates.....	9 @ 10	do Southern, common.....	4 @ 4½
Figs, Smyrna.....	" 12 @ 16	do prime.....	5 @ 5½
Cherries, German.....	do 18 @ 18	do sliced.....	8¼ @ 10
Canton Ginger.....	9 00 @ 9	Peaches, pared.....	15 @ 27
Almonds, Languedoc.....	18¼ @ 19	do unpared, qrs & hlv.....	10 @ 12
do Tarragona.....	21 @ 21	Blackberries.....	12 @ 12½
do Tricolor.....	18 @ 18	Cherries, pitted.....	18 @ 20
do Sicily, soft shell.....	15¼ @ 15½	Pecan Nuts.....	" 14 @ 15
do Shelled, Spanish.....	32 @ 34	Hickory Nuts.....	" bush 2 40 @ 2 75
do paper shell.....	32 @ 32	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fry.....	2 25 @ 2 30
Sardines.....	" 1 lb. box 38 @ 38	do com. to fair do 1 75 @ 2 00	
Sardines.....	" qr. box 20 @ 20	do Will. g'd to best do 2 25 @ 2 65	

#### Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3¼ @ 3¼	Broom Salts.....	2 @ 2¼
Bi-Carb. Soda (Eng.).....	4¼ @ 4¼	Sic. Licorice.....	21 @ 33
Borax.....	30 @ 31	Calabra Lintiment.....	21 @ 33
Sal Soda, Cask.....	2 @ 3¼	Madder.....	gold. 11 @ 12¼
Sulphur.....	3¼ @ 3¼	Indigo, Madras.....	gold. 1 @ 1¼
Saltpetre.....	8 @ 16	do Manilla.....	gold. 80 @ 81¼
Copperas.....	1¼ @ 1¼	do Cordage, Manila, ½ and 1.....	19 @ 20¼
Camphor in bbls.....	70 @ 73	do do Large sizes.....	19 @ 19
Castile Soap.....	11 @ 11¼	Sisal.....	1 @ 1¼

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., February 24, 1871.

The new schedule of freights to the West, which took effect on Monday last, reduced the cost of transportation so much that trade has been more active during the latter part of the week, and buyers have been operating more freely, especially those purchasing full packages. The West is well represented in the market by jobbing and retail dealers, who are already purchasing more freely than at the time of our last report, and are shipping considerable amounts of goods purchased earlier in the month, but which were held over awaiting a freight tariff more favorable to Western shippers. The firmness with which prices are maintained by both agents and jobbers gives buyers confidence in the stability of the market, and the condition of the trade at present, leads to the belief that future purchases will be heavy, and that the season, though likely to be short, will be active. The current trade is considerably less than that of a corresponding period last season, but this is generally considered due to the severe winter experienced in nearly all localities in the interior, and is not a matter of much surprise to any class of dealers. Money has not been very plentiful in many sections of the South and Southwest, and trade has been delayed somewhat in consequence, but as the season advances and dealers experience a demand from consumers, a more general inquiry is looked for.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.**—The market for all domestic cotton fabrics continues firm, and the tendency of prices, especially on brown and bleached fabrics, seems to be upward. The market is devoid of speculative feeling and prices are only advanced as the stocks are exhausted and the demand exceeds the supply. Quotations are somewhat unsettled at the moment, in consequence of jobbers selling goods at prices lower than those recently established by agents, but are becoming steadier as the trade improves. Brown cottons are in good request, standard grades being sold close to production, an active demand having opened from bleachers, in addition to the trade with distributors. Medium grades are selling fairly for exportation, but the movements in this direction are not so heavy as for a few weeks previous. A moderate demand from distributors, however, has kept up the sales to a fair aggregate, and the list of quotations is fully maintained. Bleached goods in fine 4-4 makes are active, and in many instances are sold ahead of production. Prices have advanced on Lonsdales and a few other brands of a similar grade, while heavier 4-4 goods are unchanged, and firm at the recently revised quotations. Colored cottons are selling a little more freely, and are firm at steady quotations.

Prints are improving somewhat, but the demand continues light for this season of the year. The market is apparently firm, but prices are not fully maintained on all light work, in consequence of the accumulation of some brands in first hands, and decline in the price of cloths. Medium colorings are in less liberal supply, and are held more firmly. Paper cambrics are scarce and tend upward, the agents for several prominent makes contemplating an early advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

**DOMESTIC WOOLENS.**—There is a fair jobbing demand for medium and fine grades of fancy cassimeres, with continued heavy movements from first hands. The clothing trade are about supplied with spring weights, and are not buying, as yet, for the winter season, hence the sales now are confined to distributors. The stock is well sold out for this season of the year, and supplies have been coming in slowly, but in consequence of a rise in the streams, the production is somewhat greater, and manufacturers will probably soon turn their attention to heavy weights. Cloths have sold well and the aggregate movements are considerably in excess of those of a corresponding period last year. These goods are also well closed out and prices are firmly maintained. Shawls are selling moderately, and as the demand improves agents are opening more liberal assortments though many will not open their full stocks until next week.

**FOREIGN GOODS.**—Dress fabrics are in active demand, and show a decided improvement as compared with the preceding week. The low prices at which goods are placed stimulate trade, and the demand is active for medium and high priced fancy fabrics, which at prices in some instances 25 per cent. below those current a year ago, are likely to find ready sale to consumers. Silks are in good request, but are not moving so freely from first hands as during the early part of the month. Gros grains are the most active, and are held firmly, the stock not being excessive, while the receipts are small. In fancies the trade is less active, but small amounts sell freely. Shawls are animated, and are in short supply in first hands. Broches are in especially good request and are reported scarce, the demand being unusually active and the receipts small.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

**BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** are firm, and fine goods are becoming scarce. A few advances have been made, as will be seen by the annexed quotations: Amoskeag A 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do B 36 12, Atlantic A 36 18, do D 11, do H 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Appleton A 36 18, Augusta 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Boot O 34 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11 do S 33 10, Indian Head 36 18, do 30 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Indian Orchard, A 40 18, do C 36 11, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  Laconia O 39 12 do B 37 11, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman C 36 11, do E 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Medford 36 12, Nashua fine O 33 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do R 36 18, do E 40 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  Newmarket A 36 11, Pacific extra 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do L 36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Pepperell 7-4 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 8-4 25, do 9-4 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 10-4 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 11-4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Pepperell E fine 39 18, do R 36 12, Pocasset F 30 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Saranac fine O 33 11, do R 36 18, Stark A 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Swift, River 36 9, Tiger 27 8.

**BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** are active and some brands are sold ahead of production, orders being taken for future delivery at value. Amoskeag 46 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 42 15, do A 36 15, American A 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Androscoggin L 36 16 Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 18, Bartlett's 36 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 33 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Bates XX 36 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @18, Blackstone AA 36 14, Boot B 36 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do O 30 11, do R 28 9, Clarke 36 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 15, Fruit of the Loom 36 15-16 Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 13, Great Falls Q 36 16 Hill's Sump, Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Masonville 36 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @16, Newmarket C 36 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , New York Mills 36 21 Pepperell 6-4 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 10-4 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Tuscarora XX 36 19, Utica 5-4 25 do 6-4 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 9-4 47, do 10-4 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Waltham X 33 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 42 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  do 6-4 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 8-4 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 9-4 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 10-4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Wamsutta 36 20.

**PRINTING CLOTHS** are in moderate request, but prices are weak and somewhat lower, 64x64s selling at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

**PRINTS** are selling slowly, and light work is not well sustained. Quotations are unchanged, however, as follows: American 11, Albion solid 11, Allens, 11, do pinks 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , purples 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Arnold 9, Atlantic 6, Dunnell's 11, Hamilton 11, London mourning 10, Mallory 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Manchester 11, Merrimac D 11, do W pink and purple 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do W fancy 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Oriental 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11, Pacific 11, Richmond's 11, Simpson Mourning 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sprague's pink 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do blue and White 11, do shirtings 10 Wamsutta 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**CHECKS.**—Caledonia 70 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 50 24, do 12 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 10 21, do 8 17, do 11 22, do 15 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Cumberland 18, Joe Greers, 55 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Medford 13, Mech's No. A 1 29.

**DENIMS.**—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Beaver Cr. AA 28, Columbian heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 14, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do BB 26.

**CORSET JEANS.**—Amoskeag 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Androscoggin —, Bates 9, Everett 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Newmarket 10.

**COTTON BAGS.**—American \$30 00, Great Falls A \$35 00, Lewiston \$32 50, Ontario A \$35@40 00, Stark A \$35 00.

**BROWN DRILLS.**—Atlantic 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Appleton 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Amoskeag 13, Augusta 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Pacific 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Pepperell 13, Stark A 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**STRIPES.**—Albany 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Algodon 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , American 11-12, Amoskeag 19-20, Hamilton 19-20, Haymaker 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sheridan A 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do G 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Uncasville A 12-18, Whittenton A 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**TICKINGS.**—Albany 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , American 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Amoskeag ACA 30, do A 24, do B 21, do C 19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Conestoga extra 32 21, do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 27, Hamilton 21, Swift River 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Thorndike A 14, Whittendon A 25, York 30 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**GINGHAMS.**—Clyde, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Earleton, extra, 18; Glasgow, 18; Gloucester, 18; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12; Lancaster, 16; Lancashire, 15; Pequa, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, 14.

**MOUSELINE DELAINES.**—Pacific 18, Manchester 18, Hamilton 18, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , do aniline 20, do plain assorted colored armures 18, do do Orientals 17, do do alpacas 21, do do corded 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**CARPETS.**—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for super fine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 15 for extra super, and \$1 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium superfine; \$1 15 for superfine; \$1 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 70 for 3 fr., \$1 80 for 4 fr., and \$1 90 for 5 fr.

## IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 16, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1870, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 16, 1871.						
	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	1,507	\$691,112	888	\$375,473	1,475	\$590,666
do cotton.....	1,502	469,074	1,362	365,571	1,632	506,239
do silk.....	957	695,379	410	395,984	804	583,454
do flax.....	2,718	358,996	617	153,665	1,115	319,239
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	3,544	254,898	506	147,294	473	110,641
Total.....	10,228	\$2,419,459	3,783	\$1,437,987	5,499	\$2,054,219
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufacturers of wool.....	670	\$266,714	680	\$274,687	755	\$292,438
do cotton.....	488	132,808	645	169,311	794	202,060
do silk.....	98	107,801	154	186,552	185	219,323
do flax.....	572	126,836	1,088	209,347	878	166,180
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	4,555	76,238	1,577	20,846	152	22,747
Total.....	6,383	\$710,487	4,144	\$860,743	2,764	\$969,718
Add enter'd for consu'ptn.....	10,228	2,419,459	3,783	1,437,987	5,499	2,054,219
Total th'n upon m'rkt.....	16,611	\$3,129,946	7,927	\$2,298,730	8,263	\$2,969,937
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufacturers of wool.....	1,180	\$431,949	571	\$232,768	663	\$245,756
do cotton.....	678	182,845	490	142,223	485	150,289
do silk.....	149	140,785	92	104,710	76	70,457
do flax.....	699	178,301	240	62,896	444	122,009
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	2,175	42,166	130	11,889	186	20,831
Total.....	4,881	\$976,046	1,523	\$554,586	1,854	\$609,372
Add enter'd for consu'ptn.....	10,228	2,419,459	3,783	1,437,987	5,499	2,054,219
Total enter'd at the port.....	15,109	\$3,395,505	5,306	\$1,992,573	7,353	\$2,663,591